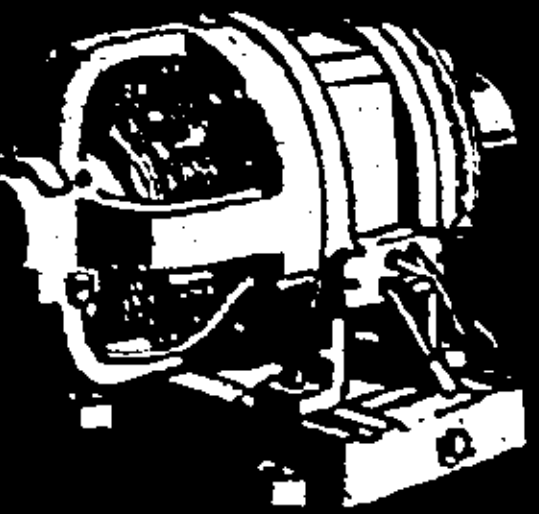


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68973 三拜禮 號式廿月十英港香 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1919. 日九廿月八

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

REPORTS STILL UNCONFIRMED.

London, October 18.
Reports of the fall of Kronstadt and Petrograd are still unconfirmed in London. The bombardment of Krasna Jagorka probably occasioned the Helsingfors reports of the former, while the capture of Gatchina, Krasnoeser and Krasna Jagorka leaves Yudenitch's road to the capital no longer barred by fortresses. Meanwhile, the Letts are turning the tables on the Germans at Riga. They have captured, after a fierce battle, Dunamunde and Balderoa, and taken many prisoners and much booty. Allied cruisers are participating in the operations. The Germans continue to bombard Riga.

Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors says that the Diet has formally refused to entertain the Bolshevik Peace offer.

INDIAN OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING.

London, October 18.
An Indian Overseas Association has been formed with the object of maintaining the rights, privileges, and protection of interests of Indians residing outside India. Lord Carmichael presided at the inaugural meeting, at which were also Lord Clyde, the Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., and also Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Mancherjee Sowanree, and Messrs. Sastri, Chintamani, and Ramachandra Rao. His Highness the Aga Khan was elected chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Bhownagree to the Deputy Chair and Mr. H. S. Polak as Honorary Secretary.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S IMPROVED CONDITION.

Washington, October 17.
This evening President Wilson's condition is definitely improved. A prostatic operation will not be necessary.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

LITTLE HOPE OF RESUMPTION.

Shanghai, October 22.
Two Northern Delegates have gone to Peking and one to Canton.
In all probability Peking will be recalling Wang Yi-tang, and it is believed here that his successor will be Chou Shu-mou.
Hope of the resumption of the Conference has been practically abandoned, Wang Yi-tang rejecting Tang Shao-yi's suggestion to publish the Treaties in the local press under the Peking seal.

ADMIRAL DUFF TAKEN ILL.

Singapore, October 21.
The Hawkins has arrived here. Admiral Duff, who entrained at Penang, took ill at Kuala Lumpur and is unable to travel to Singapore. He is reported slightly better and it is hoped he will be well enough to travel in a few days.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA RATIFIES.

Vienna, Oct. 18.
The Assembly has ratified the Peace Treaty whereafter the Benner Cabinet formally resigned. The Assembly then elected Renner as State Chancellor and Foreign Secretary. The other Ministers were re-elected.

FRENCH LOTTERY LOAN.

Paris, Oct. 18.
Details of Lefevre's proposed lottery loan of 240 million sterling have been tabled in the French Chamber. No interest will be paid but a premium bond of £20,000 will be drawn daily for two years whereof will be added a weekly premium varying from £20,000 to £20,000.

FRENCH WAR MATERIAL.

Paris, Oct. 18.
In the French Chamber of Deputies it was said that France now had an immense amount of war material, worth 600 millions sterling, representing the possibility of carrying on intensive warfare for eight months.—Havas.

FRENCH MOBILISATION DECREE.

Paris, Oct. 16.
The Mobilisation Decree of 1914 has been abrogated.—Havas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.
Montagu's report that the price of silver is inclined to be the same, but the undertone is good owing to the demand for China remittances and possibly sympathetically with the prediction of Senator Pittman, author of the Pittman Act of America, that within a week of the formation of an Export of Silver Association in America the price would rise to 129 cents an ounce. Labour troubles in America may soon affect the output. Shanghai exchange is at 6/4.
Silver is at 60 1/2 and 61, steady.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND SHANTUNG.

Peking, October 21.
The Chinese Minister in Washington has reported that the amendment of the Treaty has been rejected by a majority of votes in the Senate, but according to information from diplomatic circles the American Government is still holding the view that Shantung should be returned to China.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Peking, October 21.
A report from Shanghai states that the Northern delegates at a meeting have decided that Wong Yip-tong should send two representatives with his letter to interview Tang Shao-yi, ascertaining whether he has the full power of re-opening the Conference, and if so what his opinion is. If Tong demands the disclosure of secret agreements the reply will be that the disclosure will be made after the Conference.

AT THE "FRONT."

Shanghai, October 21.
Chang Chung-cheong commander on the Hunan front, has reported to the Government that the morale of the Southern troops is very strong, and they have declared that Changsha (the capital of Hunan) will be taken shortly.

On receiving an official telegram from the South denying an offensive attitude by the Southern troops, and also receiving urgent reports from the commanders at the Hunan front about the situation, the President is somewhat suspicious. Therefore he authorises the acting Premier to order all the troops at the front to take defensive action only.

A rumour prevails that fighting has already begun on the Southern front and that Tschun Chang King-yui has left Changsha.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, October 11th.
Anniversary celebration of the revolution both in the North and in the South have given China a semblance of unity and community of purpose which well-wishers could hope was more real. Peking, it must be said, honoured the occasion in a fitting manner. The city was in fête and most folks seemed to be on holiday. The military review by the President which was a feature of former anniversaries was not held this year, but aeroplanes soaring over Peking in the afternoon gave a pleasing spectacular touch to the event. Most interesting and most significant was the propaganda carried out by the students. They distributed bread to thousands of poor people. As one writer described it, the students devoted themselves to "social service and social regeneration," but the handing out of eleemosynary "mantis," though making the recipients feel better inwardly for a little time is not calculated to bring about a new order of things. However, the students meant well and behaved well. Some seven or eight thousand participated in the day's proceedings. One company addressed pleasure-seekers in the Central Park, but most of them were engaged in the distribution of leaflets and in the distribution of bread. The latter bore characters intended to advocate socialized democracy. Only one incident occurred, and that was in the North, near Antingmen, where several students were injured through coming into conflict with the police who attempted to prevent them haranguing the populace in the street.

The anniversary of the Revolution was preceded by the Mid-Autumn festival on Wednesday, and the two occasions combined to afford most people a welcome three days' holiday. Five-banded flags were flown throughout the city, and floral pavilions, with illuminations at night, gave Peking an unwonted festive appearance. It is extraordinary that despite the penury which has afflicted

and which still afflicts Peking there should have been such remarkable evidences of comfort and well being. For instance, the local troops received three months' pay, two months being arrears, and were able to spend money freely in buying little luxuries. This plethora of money was reflected throughout Chienmen, where business was unusually active and exchange shops carried huge stocks of silver dollars. There are two explanations of this indication of prosperity. One is that the conditions have not been so bad as they were represented by the Government in their efforts to extort money from the Quadruple Group. The other is that the Group have really assisted the new Premier in obtaining money to tide the settlement day. As a matter of fact the Premier admits that he has received assistance from all quarters, including the foreign legations.

The notorious Nishihara is on the financial stage again in China. Rumours have been persistent that a Japanese loan of \$24,000,000 was possible, but details varied as they always do in Peking. One report was to the effect that the European members of the old Consortium were opposed to any advance under the proposed re-organisation loan, but that Japanese would show their friendship for China by according the needed accommodation. Another was that a number of capitalists in Japan had proffered a loan of \$24,000,000 to China, but that the Tokyo Government disapproved of such action. It reads very much like the story of 1918. Though the Japanese Government had official banks for lending money to China Nishihara on behalf of the unofficial group was able to negotiate loans.

It is difficult to prognosticate regarding the Internal Peace Conference. Some choose to think that the resignation of Tang Shao-yi may facilitate an arrangement between the militarists of the North and South. Wang I-tang will of course remain in Shanghai, but it does not follow that he will be able to accomplish anything. Li Shun suggests a change of delegates on the part of North and South, but what is needed is a greater disregard of trivialities.

General Chin Yung-peng, the acting Premier, has created a very favourable impression in his exalted office. He seems to possess the mental qualities of his predecessor with a stronger personality, and ought to make good. He has declined the overtures of the Anfu Club to support him in the formation of a permanent cabinet, as he believes that the administration of the country should be entrusted to civilians and not to military men.

The week has been an interesting one Masonically. On Wednesday the Freemasons entered into their new premises and held a very interesting installation ceremony. Dr. Morrison's library building makes an ideal temple, and it has been decided to have the consecration ceremony a public one. It has been arranged for Tuesday, when it is expected that the British Minister, the American Charge d'Affaires, and other leading residents will be present. To-morrow the Rev. R. W. Beers will discourse on Christianity and Freemasonry. Local Freemasons will attend the service in a body.

Chang Tso-lin may not have to humiliate himself after all by apologising to the Japanese Consul General at Mukden for the Changchun affair. Both he and Tschun Pao Kuei-ching of Kuei-ching of Kirin have flatly declined to apologise in person on the ground that the fight was really started by the Japanese soldiers who invaded the Chinese military encampment. Reports from Mukden suggest that the Japanese may moderate this demand in order to save the feelings of the great men. This is not at all unlikely in view of the fact that the other demands of the Japanese have been met.

In Tientsin the Chinese police authorities feel inclined to take action against the 17 Shih Pao, which is American owned, in respect of its Tientsin edition, while the Peking authorities are being urged to act likewise in respect of the Peking edition, but the American authorities have informed the police that it is not within their jurisdiction to close the paper.

LOCAL TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT'S SUICIDE.

ONLY TWO MONTHS BACK FROM THE FRONT.

Just after five o'clock last evening, Acting Police Sergeant R. G. Robertson shot himself in a lavatory at West Point Station.

An Indian constable was passing the lavatory when he noticed blood under the door, and he immediately called Inspector Macdonald, who is in charge of the Station. It was then discovered that Sergeant Robertson was lying on the floor, with a severe bullet wound in the left side of the head, and that he was grasping a Service pistol in his hand. Although the man was unconscious, life was not extinct, and he was promptly taken to the Government Civil Hospital close by. Dr. McKenny was in attendance, but the deceased passed away within an hour of being admitted.

The deceased, who was only 28 years of age, was a native of Broughton Ferry, Scotland. He joined the Hongkong Police Force in 1914, and was among the batch of police officers who left for active service in 1917. He saw service in France, and on being demobilised returned to Hongkong in August last, signing on for a further period of five years. In common with all men who have returned from the front, he was raised to the rank of Acting-Sergeant and had been stationed at West Point ever since.

No reason is known as to why deceased should have committed suicide. He had appeared to be quite rational, though it is known that he had been warned several times since his return of the danger of being in the sun without a topee. His war service in France did not seem to have affected him. Deceased, who was single, was a popular young officer and sincere regret is felt among his brother officers at his untimely death.

The funeral takes place this afternoon.



Government Flapper: "Your name, please?"
Farmer: "Angus Macnicol MacNab."
Government Flapper: "Nationality?"

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/5 15 16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Cloudy. Barometer: 30.04. Temperature 2 p.m.:—68. Humidity 2 p.m.:—66.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning Wong Ting was charged with robbery and assault.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. Attorney General appeared for the Crown, and accused was undefended.

The jurymen were Messrs. F. Hobbs, C. F. de Cavalho, W. Anderson, F.W. Moore, B. M. Castro and D. S. da Costa.

Opening the case, the Attorney General said the prisoner was charged on three counts relating to an armed robbery which took place on August 27 at No. 117 Kowloon Tong. There were three counts in the indictment because three of the inmates of the house in which the robbery took place were robbed of their property upon that occasion. Counsel did not think the jury would have any doubt that the accused was one of the robbers, because it happened that he was a man who had been employed in the house on some carpentry work about ten days prior to the robbery and the inmates of the house were able to identify him. Also in the course of the robbery a \$5 gold piece was stolen and when the accused was arrested a pawn ticket was found upon him relating to this \$5 piece.

Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty.

Prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

KIDNAPPING.

Cheung Fung, a Chinese woman, was charged with kidnapping and pleaded not guilty.

Opening the case, the Attorney General said that at about 8 a.m. on the 24th of August, the complainant, a little girl of 10 years of age, went to the Central Market and was accosted by the accused, who finally took her to Un Loong in the New Territories, where she was sold for \$86. The accused, from information received by the Police, was subsequently arrested.

Evidence was then taken, during the course of which His Lordship had occasion to sternly warn a witness—a woman who admitted that she had acted as a go-between. His Lordship saying, "Take my advice, my good woman; you will be standing in the dock unless you are not very careful."

After further evidence had been taken, the accused stated that she did not know the child had been kidnapped. She was promised \$5 commission if she found a purchaser for the girl. She would ask His Lordship to excuse her this time and she would not commit the offence again. God bless His Lordship if he excused her this time.

After a short deliberation, the jury found the accused guilty.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock then informed His Lordship that the accused had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Maubourne for a like offence, on Monday last.

His Lordship deferred sentence until to-morrow morning, pending enquiry from Mr. Justice Maubourne as to the evidence in the case heard by him.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

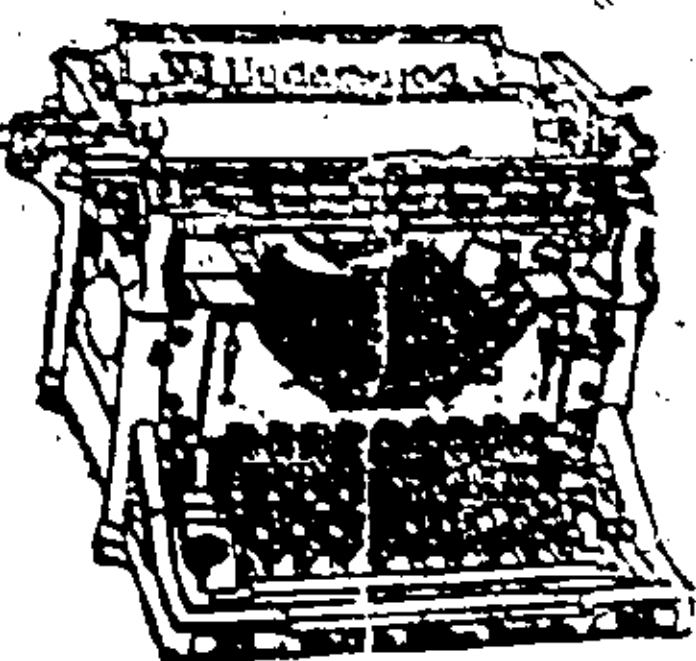
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Opening cruise
Theatre: Royal Opera House
Van y. Far. season.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A PERFECT YEAST.
Viscount A. Doki, a Japanese
botanist, who has invented how
to make a perfect yeast as a
result of a scientific study of
bread-making, has planned the
establishment of a Japan Food-
stuff Co. with Lieut.-Gen. K. Sato
(on the reserve list) as Presi-
dent to undertake the manufac-
ture of bread by means of
machinery, the first of the kind
in Japan. The distribution of
the dividend will be limited to
about ten per cent. and bread will
be offered on sale at 10 sen per
kin.

THE STUDY OF CONFUCIAN
CLASSICS.

With a view to promote the
study of Confucian classics,
General Tuan Chi-jui held a con-
ference the other day with a
number of well-known Chinese
scholars including Mr. Ling Su
and General Hsu Shu-cheng to
discuss the ways and means to be
devised for this purpose. As a
result of the conference, a resolu-
tion was adopted to the effect
that the Government should be
requested to give encouragement
to students who study the Sage's
classics.

BIPLANE ON A GLACIER.

A splendid feat of Alpine acro-
batic flying has been accomplish-
ed on the Jungfrau Joch, 11,140 feet
high. It was watched by a crowd
of alpinists and skiers. A Swiss
lieutenant named Ackermann,
with Major Isler as passenger,
left Thun in a military biplane,
with the object of landing on the
Jungfrau Joch glacier, where a
landing place had been prepared.
Owing to the rarefaction of the
air, the machine flew a hundred
yards further, ploughed through
the snow, and came to a stand-
still within a few yards of a deep
crevasse. The machine was
slightly damaged, but the oc-
cupants were unhurt.

BUILDING THE NEW JERUSALEM.

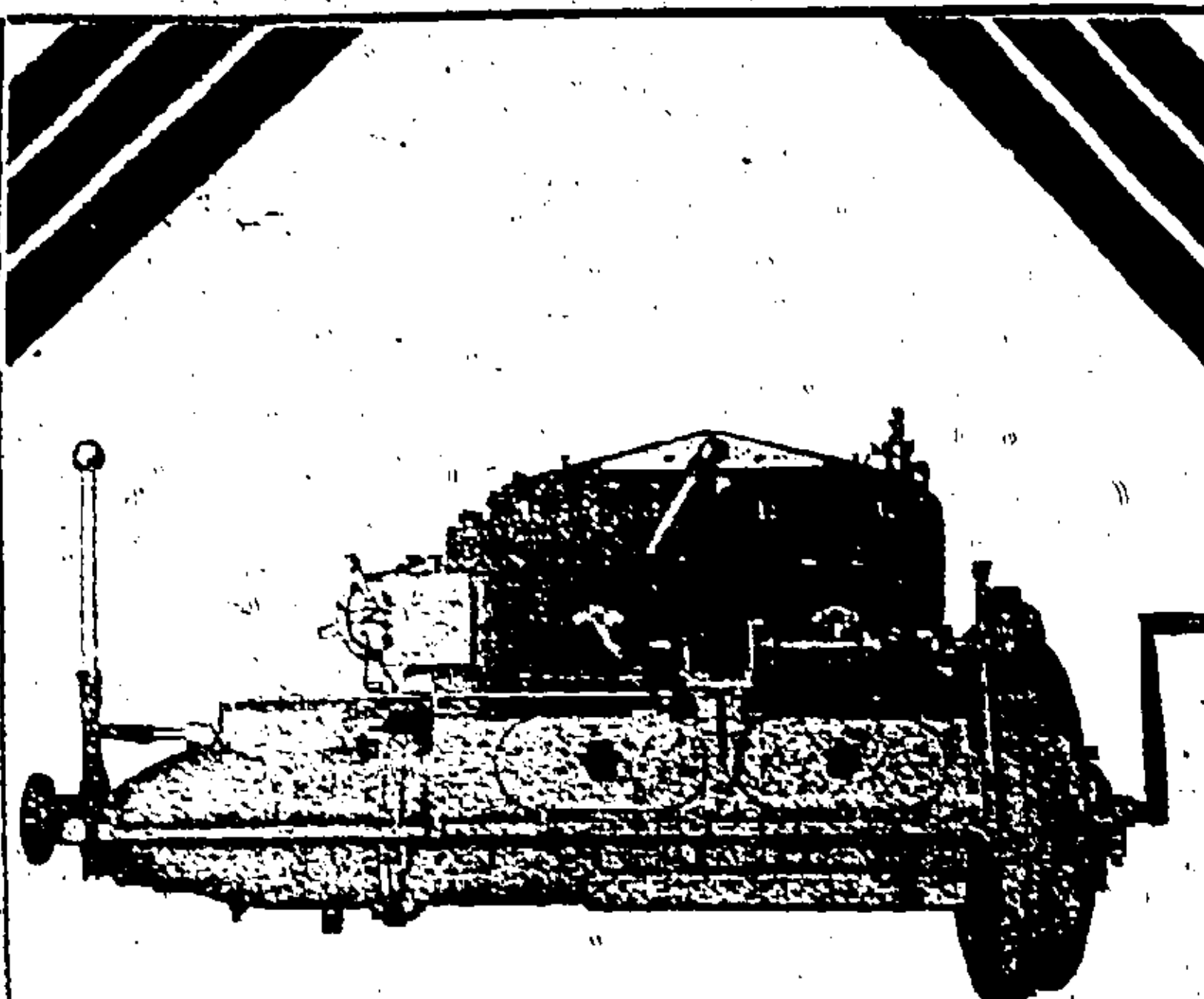
The International Zionist Com-
mission has engaged Mr. Patrick
Geddes, Professor of Botany at
St. Andrew's University, and one
of the greatest living authorities
on civics and social survey, for
the planning of the new Jerusalem
and its proposed university.
Along with Dr. Weizmann, head
of the British Zionist Commission,
he is to leave immediately for
Palestine, and prepare a report
for the Zionist colonies in
Palestine and the towns of Haifa,
Jaffa, etc. Mr. Geddes will also
organise a department of
sociology and civics on behalf of
Bombay University, and during
the cold season, will carry out
the Indian town planning work,
in which he was previously
employed.

"PSYCHIC MAIDS."

The story of Hagar, according
to the Rev. Walter Wynn, in his
recently-published book "The
Bible and the After Life," is the
story of the "psychic maid." Do
angels, he asks, still walk
among us as men? He relates a
personal experience when ill
and suffering from sleeplessness.
A Blackpool lady, at whose board-
ing establishment he resided,
suggested a cure which she was
told by her "spirit doctor." He
gives the name and address of
this lady, and says that she was
the "psychic maid" through
whom "the angel" spoke to save
his life. The cure, which was
effective, consisted in nothing
more mysterious than a cup of
vinegar added to half a bucket
of hot water. In the same way
the author believes there is
Biblical evidence in support of
spiritualistic phenomena gener-
ally, and with respect to automatic
writing cites what purports to be
messages from his dead son about
whom he has written another
book, "Rupert Lives."

PHOSPHORESCENT TREES.

A curious phenomenon at
Spaldwick is exciting the curiosi-
ty of residents in that part of
Huntingdonshire. A short time
ago some old elm trees were cut
down by the roadside, and at night
the chips and the trunks where
they had been cut glowed with a
brilliant blue-green light so
vividly that passengers in the
road, cyclists, and others
stopped, thinking the trees
were on fire. The trees con-
tinued to glow on the following
evening and subsequently, but
with a gradually diminishing
light. Timber merchants of long
experience have no knowledge of
trees glowing in this way. An
analytical chemist, questioned by
a correspondent, says that the
phenomenon is a known one, but
extremely rare. There are, he
says, certain fungoid growths
which emit phosphorescent light,
but only for a short time. These
old trees, he surmises, may have
developed phosphorescence at a
certain stage of decay, but that
the light should last over such a
long period is, he says, extra-
ordinary.



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

London, Oct. 18.
In connection with the Church Congress at Leicester
which closed yesterday a Christian reunion meeting, address-
ed by Anglicans and Nonconformists, was held last evening.
Three thousand were present. The Bishop of Peterborough
presiding acknowledged the helpfulness of Nonconformists
to the Congress and prayed that the day would soon come when
they would be one. The spirit of Christians in this country
had wholly changed recently. Instead of the will to differ
there was now the will to agree. The Reverend Carnegie
Simpson offered the Congress greetings from Presbyterians
and declared if some practical step to reunion was not taken
in a reasonable time reaction might arise in Nonconformist
Churches.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Marseilles, Oct. 16.
A compromise with regard to the pay of dockers is being
arranged. Passenger ships will be able to leave to-day for
India.
Owing to the employers refusing to pay over sixteen
francs a day the dockers have not resumed work. The quays
are absolutely at a standstill.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, Oct. 16.
King George has signed a copy of the Treaty of Versailles
constituting the British ratification. It arrived in Paris
yesterday. Singor Tittoni is expected to-morrow with the
Italian one. The final ceremony of putting on record the three
ratifications will take place probably next week at Quai
Orsay. Among the measures which will follow the record is
the realizing of the agreement of 1902 concerning the Chinese
Customs Tariff and the agreement of 1905 concerning the
Whampoo.—Havas.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, Oct. 16.
Leon Bourgeois the former Premier who took the principle
part for France in drawing up the covenant of the League of
Nations has been formally appointed French representa-
tive in the Council of the League.—Havas.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.
At the Cotton Conference speakers urged for greater
co-operation between the cotton-producing and cotton-manu-
facturing nations in order to secure better coordination in
shipping and warehousing cotton, keeping track of foreign
credits and the creation of a competent statistical system
covering the cotton industry of the world.

AGA KHAN.

London, Oct. 16.
Ag-Khan has gone to Paris.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVICS.

Paris, Oct. 15.
The Council has received messages that Yudenitch is expected to take Petrograd in two days.

Stockholm, Oct. 15.
A telegram from a usually reliable source, hitherto unconfirmed, states that Yudenitch's cavalry has reached Petrograd.

Helsingfors, Oct. 21.
The Finnish General Staff reports that Kronstadt hoisted the white flag this evening. A detachment of Petrograd workers met Yudenitch and asked him not to bombard Petrograd and promised help against the Bolsheviks.

London, Oct. 19.
A War Office communique says a Bolshevik offensive on a large scale against Tsaritsin began on Oct. 11 but failed after two days with severe losses. The Cossacks westward of Tsaritsin crossed the Don on a wide front, prisoner twelve hundred, while farther westward the Cossacks occupied the line of the River Khoper from its junction with the Don to Tishanskaya. They captured Kalach and Patovsk; prisoner two thousand. An entire Red regiment was destroyed.

GERMANY PREACHING BOLSHEVISM.

Paris, Oct. 15.
The "Temps" states it has been discovered in Bohemia from German documents of undoubted authenticity that the Berlin Government is sending 200 German officers to organise Bolshevik preaching and to foment revolutionary troubles in Allied countries.—Havas.

"EMANCIPATING" THE EAST.

London, Oct. 16.
A Moscow wireless message says that speeches of welcome to the Afghan Embassy promised that Soviet Russia would support Afghanistan "in fighting for emancipation from age-long oppression in the East, namely, British Imperialism." Wali Khan replied that the Afghans strongly hoped with the assistance of Soviet Russia to succeed in emancipating Afghanistan and the rest of the East.

RELIEF SHIPS FOR INDIA.

London, Oct. 16.
It is understood that the relief ship Egypt will sail for India on Oct. 30 with 500 male passengers, half of whom are Government servants and half private. It is suggested that the P. and O. Kalyan which is due at Leith from North Russia on Oct. 17 should be employed as a relief ship.

THE SHANTUNG PROVISION.

Washington, Oct. 16.
The Senate continued the debate on the Shantung provision in the Peace Treaty. The majority of the speakers expressed their determination to vote against it. The vote was postponed owing to the number desiring to speak.

PITS CLOSING DOWN.

London, Oct. 16.
Mr. Murray the Secretary of the South Wales Coalowners Association has telegraphed to Sir Auckland Geddes that unless export licenses are withdrawn some collieries must close. A number of pits have already stopped.

OBITUARY.

London, Oct. 18.
The death is announced of General Sir James Wolfe.

NOTICES.

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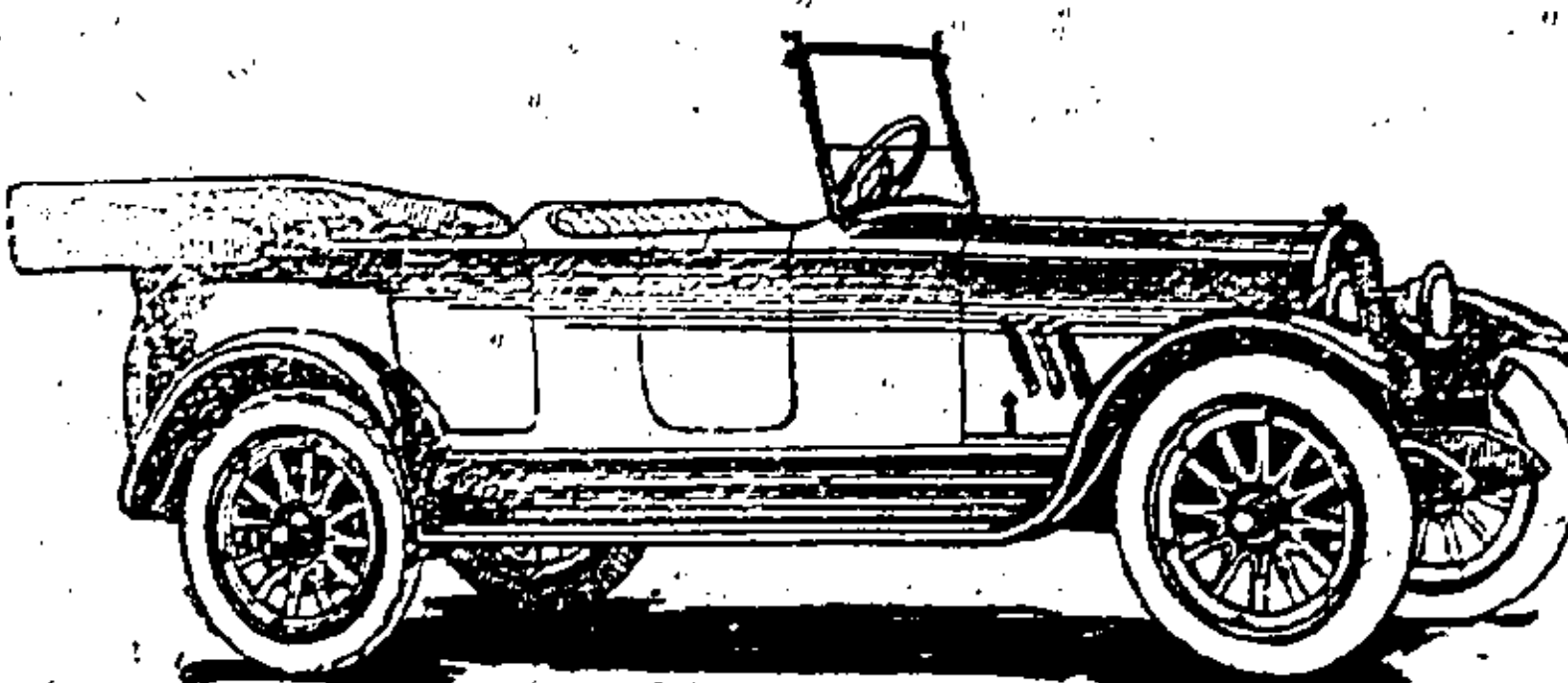
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"THE BRITISH ASS."

OUR LEADING SCIENTIFIC
SOCIETY.Mr. Ernest C. Fulbrook writes
to a Home paper:—

Members of the British Association which is meeting at Bournemouth, are rather proud of its nickname, which shows that scientists possess a sense of humour, for it was bestowed by members themselves, and not by the general public in derision.

In fact, the patient donkey figured on the programme of one of the entertainments during the meeting at Belfast some years ago. On that occasion Sir James Dewar's presidential address on liquid air aroused much interest, and the cover of the programme depicted the professor leading an ass draped with the Union Jack, and bearing panniers full of liquid air.

The British Association owes its origin to an article by Sir David Brewster in the *Quarterly Review*. He explained that interest in science was on the decline, and could only be maintained by a society of "nobility, clergy, gentry, and philosophers." No one was more enthusiastic over the idea than the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, father of the famous Liberal statesman and grandfather of the present peer, who drew up a constitution for the proposed association.

He suggested that the first meeting should be held at York, and persuaded his father, the northern Prime, to become patron and Viscount Milton to act as president. The Philosophical Museum in the grounds of St. Mary's Abbey, formed the meeting place, and nearly four hundred people were present, at the formal inauguration, when the objects of the new society were discussed.

The number of lectures was comparatively small, so that there was no need to divide the congress into sections, as is absolutely necessary nowadays, but so successful was this first meeting that Oxford was made the place of rendezvous the following year.

The ancient university city was not quite sure whether it should not be scandalised at this invasion by such a youthful institution, but since those days it has grown to recognise the merits of the annual congress of the foremost scientists of the day, and those which are held at Oxford or Cambridge always attract the largest audiences.

More than ever does the Association deserve its name of British, now that it holds some of its meetings in the Dominions across the seas, and as time goes on, and distance is annihilated, these will doubtless become more frequent. The congress of 1914 in Australia will ever be memorable for the outbreak of the war, which interfered so sadly with its programme.

Montreal was the first Colonial city to welcome the Association. That was in 1884, and since then Toronto and Winnipeg have been visited. Perhaps the most notable journey of the British Association was its trek through South Africa in 1905, lectures being delivered and receptions held in all the principal cities.

Perhaps the most memorable congress was that at Oxford in 1860, when Bishop Wilberforce made his famous attack on Darwin and Huxley. Supporters of both parties turned up in force to cheer their champions, and a free fight might easily have taken place.

The Bishop asked, "Is it on his grand-father's or his grand-mother's side that the ape ancestry comes in?" To this the professor replied, "I would feel it no shame to have risen from such an ancestry. But I should feel it a shame to have sprung from one who prostituted the gifts of culture and of eloquence to the service of prejudice and falsehood"—which was a nasty one for his opponent.

In connection with an excursion to the Dudley caverns in the Rowley Hills, by those who attend the first meeting held at Birmingham, an entertaining story is told. The journey was made by canal boat, and at one of the locks the entry in the books recording their passage reads: "Cargo—Philosophers."

FIGHTING PROHIBITION.

The adherents of anti-prohibition in Manila, headed by prominent members of the Catholic church, have now taken up the cudgels and are actively engaged in opposing the tide of the prohibition movement which is sweeping the city and the provinces. Printed literature against prohibition is being circulated around the city and provinces, the same methods resorted to by the prohibitionists in their effort to win public sentiment to their side.

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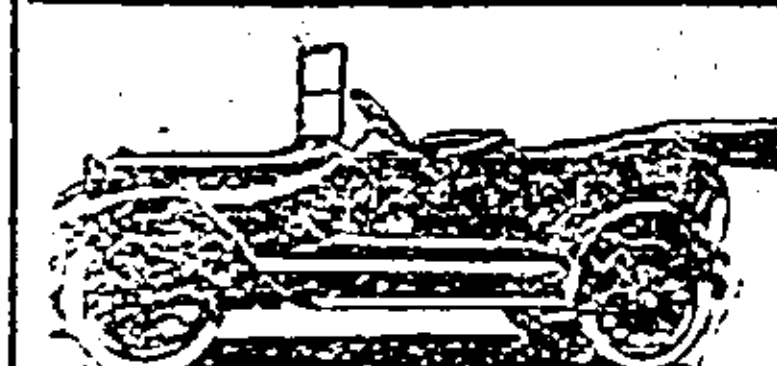
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1919.

SCIENCE AND WAR.

In another column of to-day's edition will be found a condensation of the speech delivered by Sir Charles Parsons in his capacity as President of the British Association, which, as all know, is the leading scientific association of our race. One cannot read Sir Charles' summary of the more remarkable recent advances in applied science and his indication of future scientific triumphs without a consciousness that there is here opened up a vista seemingly without end. Slowly, but with constant sureness, the human intellect is gaining the mastery of Nature and to-day there could be enumerated a score of things which are counted commonplace, but which ten years ago were almost inconceivable. Even by looking back to the days when our grandparents were young, our perspective of the great changes wrought by science is made wonderfully clear, and it needs but little imagination to realise that the future will assuredly witness scientific discoveries of even greater marvel than those of the past. The President of the British Association only touched the fringe of things.

The world is now taking breath after the greatest war in history—a war in which science played a far greater part than in any previous—and one cannot help reflecting on the relationship between scientific endeavour and man's destructiveness. The old belief that war produces influences stimulating to thought and artistic expression has gone, for we of to-day, know that in the modern world there is one kind of stimulus that comes from the conflict of nations—a practically unlimited force of mechanical inventiveness. War still stimulates some of man's better qualities, but contests of physical strength as between nations bring with them improved mechanised means of destruction that threaten to reach a hideous perfection. The late war has given us a glut of slaughtering machines, and even since the armistice there have been official trials of a new machine-gun that can spit out hundreds of bullets at an incredible speed and never jam. The mastery of the air was used for destruction, gases were concocted to asphyxiate hundreds of men, and so one could go on reciting how science is not only mastering nature but is making possible the slaughter of millions. Always, apparently, the thought of war broods over the chemist and the engineer. Lord Fisher, when looking ahead to the triumph of the oil engine, said it "yet will revolutionise commerce and alter the whole of sea war." The thought of war seems almost inseparable from the march of science and one can hardly think of an invention the principle of which has not been pressed into the service of the military commander. One may well ask "To what end is science taking us; is it leading us to a fuller and better use of the things of the earth, or is it marching on only to destroy?"

The question could easily lead one to a great deal of moralising, and it is difficult to avoid the temptation. But the one great question that remains for all men and women who think and feel is: Whence is to come the enlightenment and the motive that shall turn all this astounding intelligence and ardour from the service of death to the service of life? By what shall be stimulated the sum total of goodwill that will make unthinkable future recourse to wars of destruction? The conclusion of all modern wars has been marked by a searching of heart on the part of thinking people, and in these days there is more thought being spent in introspection than during any future period of the world's history. The basic idea of the League of Nations is to do away with race jealousies and prejudices, and there is daily expression being given to the imperative need of establishing and maintaining universal peace. But, great as the effort is, it needs to be a hundred times greater, and there is scarcely a man or woman who can say that they are entirely free from the taint of distrust, for one has not to look very far to find endless causes for it. And it will take a long time to achieve a complete purging. We are not among those who believe that human nature must of necessity contain an element of envy and greed, though it is pretty obvious that great would be the change if no such element existed. Certain it is that the emancipation of man's higher thoughts will have to experience a decided stimulus if he is to ever make himself safe against the horrors of his own invention. Shelley pointed the moral when he wrote:—"Man fabricates the sword that stabs his peace."

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE JUMPING DOLLAR.

The housing problem is at the moment almost rivalled as a topic of conversation by the rapidly-rising dollar. Just as we all need houses, so do we all require dollars, and the present sterling value of these coins gives us all furiously to think. When we are not reckoning out the sterling equivalent of a ten-cent ricksha ride, we are either thinking of the huge salaries we earn in pounds, shillings and pence, or cursing the fates that we have to spend all our hard-earned four-and-sixpences in the Colony and are thus unable to take advantage of the high exchange. The man on a dollar salary who has his wife at home and is able to scrape up a few dollars in savings is chuckling just now, as also are those who are about to go on leave and have fixed up their auction sales. A dollar approaching five shillings makes all of us want to sell up our furniture, convert the proceeds into sterling and go to live in tents or makeshifts. We have never lived in such days before; at times we almost feel like pinching ourselves to make sure that we are not in a dream. But it's all true, and when we get to business again to-morrow we may find that, in terms of sterling, we are earning more salary than ever!

SERVICE PAY.
But this rising dollar has its serious side also. For one thing, it is greatly militating against export trade, and if the upward tendency continues much longer, things may get pretty bad for some businesses. Taking it all in all, the business man would undoubtedly prefer to see a standardised dollar than the present uncertainty as to what will happen to exchange. That is the talk in commercial circles. Then there are these unfortunate residents of the Colony whose salaries are reckoned on the sterling basis. These are mostly people in the Services. Their lot is a hard one, for, despite the fact that most of them have part of their salary paid at a fixed rate, every penny that the dollar rises means that they are getting fewer dollars per month. This is a state of affairs that never ought to be. It is an entirely wrong procedure to pay men in Hongkong on a sterling basis. We should like to see sufficient common-sense demonstrated by the Imperial authorities as to make them resolve on paying every man in the currency of the country to which he is sent on service. For a Service man to be paid on a sterling basis in Hongkong is just about as idiotic as to pay a man at home on a Hongkong dollar standard. It's about time this thing were looked at from the common-sense point of view. There should be no difficulty about it, any more than there is for firms whose takings are in dollars paying certain of their obligations in sterling. That is one Imperial reform that is badly needed—the paying of all Service salaries in the currency of the place to which the man is sent.

RENT PROTESTING.
Rent-protesting is common in most parts of the world at the present time. The trouble is that the landlord who charges more than he ought to cannot be esaped. We can all become vegetarians and we can all wear our last-year's clothes, if it comes to the push; but we can't very well sleep out of doors. Ways are being found in America to curtail this form of protesting. In New York, we read, a Municipal Rent Committee, acting in co-operation with the Courts, has come to the relief of exploited tenants. When complaint is made of excessive rental charges, this Committee investigates and fixes a fair rate, based on valuation of the property. If the landlord refuses to accept this rate, eviction proceedings are blocked and action is brought against the landlord on the ground that he endangers life by driving a family into the street. Some other cities have decided that there shall be a re-assessment of houses, basing their value for taxation on the income from rental, a step which is calculated to lower rents very quickly. How would these plans work in Hongkong? The authorities might turn them over in their minds, anyhow.

At the Police Court to-day, a Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with unlawful possession of 66 tael of raw opium. Defendant said that the basket containing the opium had been given to him to look after. He did not know what it contained. He was arrested whilst going on board the s.s. "Sui Yick." Mr. Lindsell fined him \$500 or five months' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

TO REVIVE FAITH IS MORE DIFFICULT THAN TO CREATE IT.—Beaconsfield.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of gastro-enteritis, the victim being a Chinese.

The Kum Sang is a "lucky boat" for there was a birth during her voyage from Calcutta to this port.

Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. M. E. Lo and the Misses E. and I. Ho Tung arrived this morning from Tsingtau.

The Hongkong Hotel's accommodation was over-taxed to-day by the arrival of the Shinyo Maru.

The Consul General for the Netherlands notifies us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross Society is being held at the Hongkong Hotel at 5 p.m. to-day, when a new Executive Committee will be elected.

Here is an item from a shipping return filed by the master of a Japanese vessel—"Fresh breeze and overcast weather with following rather rough sea on ships labouring madly, shipping sea on decks."

Yeung Pui and Sun Yeung King, who were charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with committing an armed robbery at the Kowloon Dairy Farm, and using violence towards Miss Rose Ahwee, were both sentenced to five years' hard labour, by Mr. Justice Melbourne.

Another fine Metro production is to be shown at the Coronet Theatre to-night, when "Outwitted" will be screened. Emily Stevens is featured in this picture, which is described as six thrilling and fantastic reels of love and revenge, spiritualism and high finance. It is well up to the high standard set by previous Metro films.

By the Shinyo Maru this morning there arrived a party of 18 ladies and gentlemen who are touring the world under the auspices of the Travel Department of the Missionary Educational movement. The missionary movement is the union of the Churches in America to study the needs of the Christian world and to advertise them in the United States.

The American Consul General has received a copy of new regulations from the Philippine Government regarding the importation of live stock into that territory, which are on file at the Consulate General and can be consulted at any time. The regulations are of particular interest in that they provide a new arrangement for the taking of dogs, cats, and other pets into the Philippines.

Six masters and mistresses of cargo boats were charged before Captain B.R.H. Taylour, R.N., this morning, for being outside of more than five boats lying alongside the s.s. Tjibodas on the 21st instant. Sergeant Matthews said that at 2 p.m. yesterday he saw defendants with their boats made fast in two separate sets, outside five or more others alongside the s.s. Tjibodas. They were fined \$10 each.

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with assaulting another Chinese. The complainant stated that he knew defendant. On the night of the 16th he was sent to defendant's house on some business and when he reached there defendant said that his younger brother owed him some money, and so he demanded payment. Witness refused to pay him, and immediately he was pushed on the floor, and on getting up he was struck on the head with a stool. Mr. Mason appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Smith bound both men over in a personal bond of \$50 to keep the peace for or six months.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

October 22, 1919.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party at Government House last evening. The following were present:—Brevet Col. L. Humphrey, C. M. G.; R. A. M. C.; Lieut. Col. J. Thursby Pelham, A. P. D.; Mrs. Thursby Pelham; Lieut. Col. W. Loring, C.M.G.; D.S.O., R.A.; Mrs. Loring; Lieut. Col. R. K. Harvey, 1st G. Batt. Manchester Regiment; Lieut. Col. L. Mayhew, R.M.L.L.; Lieut. Col. E. Clement Smith, 22nd Punjabis; Lieut. Col. L.R. Taylor, R.E.; Mrs. Taylor; Brevet Lieut. Col. R. M. Crosse, G.S.O.I.; Mrs. Crosse; Commander F. M. Hodgson, R.N., H.M. Dockyard; Engineer Commander W. W. Reed, R.N., H.M. Dockyard; Lieut. Commander P. Kilgour, R.N., H.M.S. Tamar; Mrs. Kilgour; Major Ardoine; 74th Punjabis; Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., H.K.D.C., Mrs. Armstrong; Lieut. P. Mainwaring, R.N., H.M.S. Moorhen; Lieut. W. C. Hake, R.N.R., H.M.S. Fame; Lieut. R. C. Eales, R.N.V.R., Wireless Station.

His Excellency inspected the Prison yesterday morning and was shown over the buildings by the Hon. Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. J. W. Franks, Superintendent of Prisons.

DUTCH STOWAWAY.

W. Erkelens, a Dutchman, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with being a stow-away on board the s.s. Gregory Apar from Singapore.

There was no interpreter available, but it happened that a gentleman who was in Court in connection with another case, volunteered to interpret.

Defendant stated that he had gone to Singapore from Java, and could not get employment there. He applied to the Consul, and the Consul would not send him away. He was formerly a steward, and he thought he could get employment on board some ship.

Mr. Lindsell fined him \$50, or four weeks, and said that when he came out, the Dutch Consul would make arrangements to send him away.

MACAO NOTES.

All the Chinese schools participated in the celebration of Confucius' Birthday and most of the shops, although this is not generally observed as a holiday, were decorated for the occasion. His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Government Translator went to the Confucius College to witness the ceremonies there and were met at the entrance by the Superintendent, Mr. Lu Lim-yok.

Labour emigration from Macao, which has been stopped for more than forty years, seems likely to be revived again. It appears that large numbers of labourers who had been collected from districts along the south-west coast of Kwantung were recently sent to Hongkong, but owing to the strict Government inspection they were not accepted. They were then taken to Macao in large batches and three so-called lodging houses have been established for their accommodation. A few days ago the s.s. Haimun anchored outside Macao harbour and over 500 of these labourers were put on board. It is said that their destination is Banka, a Dutch island east of Sumatra. There is an emigrant law in Macao, but is not very strict. Provided the labourers, in replying to questions put by the officials, say that they are willing to go, nothing else is asked. It is rumoured that another shipment of labourers will soon follow.

UBIQUITOUS BOY SCOUT.

Lieut. General Sir R. Baden-Powell attended a great rally of boy scouts at Dorchester recently, a feature of the proceedings being a picturesque display on the ancient Roman amphitheatre at Maumbury Rings. Addressing a meeting at the Town Hall, the Chief Scout said the movement had its origin in Dorset and the creation of the Girl Guides was entirely due to his wife, who was a Dorset woman. He had just come back from America, where the Scout movement was developing in a most remarkable way. When he left there were over 400,000 scouts in the States, and largely through President Wilson's efforts they expected to have a million by the end of the year. General Baden-Powell, referring to the progress of the movement all over the world, mentioned that in Bagdad there were already seven troops. The Chief Scout appealed for the support of the education authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

—o—

Sir,—May I ask for space in your columns to appeal to Hongkong, to whose generosity in war causes I can personally warmly testify, for help to our stricken Allies in the war-devastated districts of France? If they were not "left only with eyes to weep with," they had not much else, for their houses remain mere piles of stones and rubbish, their once fruitful fields are laid waste, their fruit trees have been murdered in cold blood, their wells have been choked with filth and even corpses, while their inhabitants have suffered every form, it would seem, of human misery.

While working with the French Red Cross in 1915-16 and 17, I saw much of this ruin and can never cease to be grateful to this Colony for the help they sent, through me, to our brave, uncomplaining Allies in response to a letter in which I did not even ask for aid. I can never tell you how far-reaching this help was, for certainly half of it was of the moral kind engendered by sympathy.

The need of assistance is at least as great now as it was then, and the sooner it is given the sooner can the people restart their own industries and carry on without help. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

Very many societies in France, England, and America have taken up this work of re-establishing the ruined districts of Northern France, and these organisations have been co-ordinated under the Ministry of Reconstruction of the French Government. But I am only asking for aid for two particular districts, whose restoration has been undertaken by my own friends, and in parts where, to my personal knowledge, it is so sorely needed.

The part near Noyau and Compiègne is ably looked after by the Fund for French War-devastated Villages, of which ex-President Taft is President, and to which society I belong. This is my own particular part, as the French Government allowed me to visit it shortly after the German evacuation in 1917. We did a good deal of work there before the enemy reoccupied it in 1918, but much of this effort was lost, for the Huns systematically destroyed everything they had time for, in order to prevent the resumption of their agriculture and industries by the French people. In 1917, during a motor tour of hundreds of kilometres, I saw not one undamaged house, church, or factory left standing, and there was scarcely an agricultural implement or a cooking utensil left in the district.

The other part for which I ask Hongkong's help is near Arras, where the work of restoration has been undertaken by Madame Loyson, the wife of the well-known French poet, playwright, and journalist (he is now editor of what was M. Clemenceau's paper). Madame Loyson turned her house in Paris into a convalescent hospital during the war, and treated there over 1,400 soldiers, many of whom came from this part of France. I am sending you an appeal which I received from her lately, as it tells more eloquently than I can of these poor peoples' needs. As I knew many of these men and some of their families while they were in Paris in the hospital, I feel a special interest in their cause.

It has been suggested that a bazaar should be held—perhaps in December—in order to raise funds for these two organisations, and His Excellency the Governor has generously offered the use of Government House for the purpose, and his co-operation in the work.

May I ask that all France's Allies in the Colony, especially the Chinese, American, Portuguese, and Japanese, who have already so vitally helped in the war, will join us in this work of sympathy and restoration?

Yours etc.
HARRIET OSGOOD
TAYLOR.

[The enclosure is too lengthy for insertion to-day.—Ed. H.K.T.]

A TITLED HOTEL MANAGERESS.

Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivian Gould, has turned her Sunningdale home into a hotel, starts her day's work at 6 a.m. As soon as Scotswood Hotel is filled, Lady Decies will live in a house in the grounds. Seven cottages will be annexes to the hotel.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lieutenant Hodges, of the 27th Division of the American Army, has forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London a massive key taken from the Mansion House by a souvenir-hunting American sailor, under the impression that he had secured the "key to the City of London." "I never expected we should see the key again," said an official. "It is more than six months since it disappeared. It belonged to the front door of the Mansion House, and, besides being six inches long, it weighs over a quarter of a pound. We had to have another made to replace it. I expect the returned key will be put in the Guildhall Museum as the first Mansion House key which has crossed the Atlantic. The Americans seem to be great souvenir hunters. They took two salt-cellar at the same time."

Though the "limpets" have been hanging on with particular tenacity during the last few months, it is generally assumed that they are being gradually, if too slowly, displaced. That, however, is not so. During the period from November 11, 1918, to the end of last March there was a slight decline in their number, but since then it has been steadily swelling. On Armistice Day the total number of persons employed in Government Departments was 420,510. On July 1, 1919, according to an official admission, they numbered 452,548. This is a rate of expansion that is positively alarming, and a melancholy commentary on the Government's appeals for economy. Economy must begin with the dislodging of a few tens of thousands of "limpets." That would not only save the nation's money, but also probably increase the efficiency of Departments, for an overcrowded boat is more difficult to manage than one that is just adequately manned.

Reference to D. G. Phillips's forthcoming posthumous novel of 400,000 words has raised the question as to whether this is a record in fiction lengths, says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. It is nearly so. Big books (in every sense of the term) like "Tom Jones," "Copperfield," and so on, are of similar length; while others of Dickens's ("Dombey," perhaps) and some of Scott's and Lytton's are probably longer. The greatest outpacer that comes to mind is "Don Quixote," which, at a rough count, makes well over 550,000 words. Sir Sidney Lee once pointed out that the "Faerie Queene," in its three-parts unfinished form, is more than twice as long as Dante's "Commedia" or Tasso's "Gerusalemme." "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" put together are less than a third of its length. Indeed had Spenser but completed his poem in his anticipated 24 parts it would have spanned out longer than all the great epics of the world put into one.

The plague of tipping in England is reaching a stage of extraordinary severity. The democratic tanner is no use now that the world has been made safe for democracy under the autocratic rule of Mr. Smillie and Mr. F. Hodges. I often dine out, writes a contributor to a Home paper, and although waiters are now paid a fixed wage for each meal they serve, they are more insistent in their demands for a tip than before the war. At a dinner the other night it cost the host £20 to satisfy the waiters, and that on the top of the provision made for them by the manager of the restaurant, who explained, by the way, that one of the reasons for apparent profiteering in wine was that they had to get sufficient out of that to pay the cost of waiters' wages. Everywhere it is alike; waiters demand tips. At the luncheon to Field-Marshal Foch at the Mansion House the waiters even there went round and blandly, and almost bluntly, asked for a pourboire, so that Lords and Generals, and those august personages Aldermen and Common Councilmen were seen diving into their pockets for the necessary piece of silver.

ALPINE RACE FOR TANKS.

Paris, September 7.—A mountain climbing race for tanks organised on a big scale, starts to-morrow and ends on Monday in the Haute Savoie. This two-days' race to test the practicability of tanks for traction use on mountain routes has been organised by the Touring Club of France, and the Automobile Club, and various types of war tanks entered for the race are expected to gather peace-time laurels in the storming of the Alps. Each tank must complete the circuit twice on each day.

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AT

THE CORONET.

HONGKONG EDITORS.

PISTOLS FOR TWO!

The Hongkong correspondent of the *North China Daily News* has, in his latest letter, some amusing comment on the attitude of local newspapers on the Constitutional Reform question.

Referring to the controversy on the issue between *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *Daily Press*, he says:—

"The *China Mail* is fond of asserting that a statement made in a newspaper ought not to be given greater significance than any casual remark uttered by one individual to another at the street corner. If the editors of the other papers are in agreement with this doctrine, they should regard their dispute as a personal affair entirely and settle it in the old-fashioned way. A meeting place could easily be arranged in Kowloon. The editors

of the *Morning Post* and *China Mail* would doubtless act as umpires, and to add a little zest to the encounter, the Governor might be prevailed upon to promise to carry out the policy of the vanquished. Such a proposal has much to commend it. It would be as good a way as any other to settle a question which has now been debated long enough. His Excellency would please everyone by introducing a little novelty into the methods of Government administration. No one would dare afterwards to accuse him of being a slavish follower of precedent. And above all, what better opportunity could our journalistic friends desire of proving their sincerity? Judging from their writings, the reforms they advocate are very dear to them, and either would gladly lay down his life if the benefits which they foreshadow from the passing of the necessary measures could, by such small personal sacrifice, be assured to the community."

HARNESSING THE WORLD'S VOLCANOES.

NEW SOURCE OF POWER FORECASTED.

Sir Charles Parsons, President of the British Association, in his inaugural address at Bourne-mouth said that since, in 1904, he discussed the question of sinking a shaft to a depth of twelve miles, which is about ten times the depth of any shaft in existence, exhaustive experiments had been carried out.

Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, had shown that in limestone a depth of 15 miles, and in granite a depth of 30 miles, was probably practicable. To sink a shaft 12 miles would cost about £5,000,000, and would take 85 years. The expense seemed trivial compared with the possible knowledge that might be gained by an investigation into the unexplored region of the earth.

In Italy, at Lardarello, bore holes had been sunk, which discharged large volumes of high-pressure steam, which was being utilised to generate about 10,000 horse-power by turbines. At Solfatara, near Naples, a similar project was on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power might be, in the future, obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth, and that the whole subject merited the most careful consideration.

It was in the course of his speculations as to the future source of power that the President made this novel suggestion. England, he said, possessed 2½ per cent. of the whole coal of the world, and less than 1 per cent. of water power. We were using up our coal resources much more rapidly than most countries, and when the richer seams were impoverished it might pay us better to import coal from abroad.

Probably the most interesting development during the war, Sir Charles said, had been the extensive application of listening devices. The Indian hunter put his ear to the ground to listen for the sound of the footsteps of his enemy. So in modern warfare science had placed in the hands of the sailor and soldier elaborate instruments to aid the ear in the detection of noises transmitted through earth, water, air or ether and also in some cases to record these sounds graphically or photographically.

The French began experimenting in September 1914 with methods of locating enemy guns by sound; the English began work in October 1915, and by the end of 1916 the whole front was covered with sound-ranging devices. When a vessel was in motion, or the sea was rough, these instruments were useless for detecting noises. So the assistance of eminent biologists was sought. Experiments were made with sea lions by Sir Richard Paget, who found they have directional hearing under water up to speeds of six knots. Also Professor Keith explained the construction of the hearing organs of the whale, which hears by means of the sound waves transmitted through the substance of the head.

It was further seen that the hearing organs in some degree resembled the hydrophone. Then the course became clear. Hollow towing bodies in the form of fish or porpoises were made of celluloid, varnished canvas, or very thin metal, and the hydrophone suitably fixed in the centre of the head.

The body was filled with water, and the cable towing the "fish" contained the insulated leads to the observer on board the vessel. Enemy noises could thus be heard up to speeds of 14 knots and at considerable distances.

At the end of the war sound-ranging stations were being used for the detection of positions at sea required for strategic purposes. The same stations were now being used extensively for the determination of such positions at sea as light vessels, buoys indicating channels, and obstructions such as sunken ships. By this means ships steaming in fog could be given their positions with accuracy for ranges up to 500 miles.

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YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club takes place on Saturday afternoon when H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to present the prizes at the conclusion of the day's sport. The programme is as follows:—

Chinese and English Rigged Cruisers.—Course: Start Murray Pier and outer Naval Buoy (W. to E.) Channel Rock (S.) Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 5 miles. Prep Gun 2.10 p.m. Starting Gun 2.15 p.m. (Cups for First in each class have been presented).

Chinese Rig.
Lady Jean Scratch.
Oenone " "
Niobe 20 sec. per mile
Dorothy II 30 " "
Helen 30 " "
Lady Godiva 60 " "

English Rig.
Azuma Scratch.
Aileen " "
Vesper 30 sec. per mile
Irene 30 " "
Norsemann 40 " "
Monie 50 " "
Feathers 50 " "
Queen Bee 60 " "
Ethel 60 " "
Mist 70 " "

"Tamar's" Galley 90
Racing Yachts (Ladies' Races)
Handicap Class.—Course: Start Club House Line (W. to E.) Kowloon Rock (S.) Channel Rock (S.) Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 4¼ miles. Prep. Gun 2.55 p.m. Starting Gun 3 p.m.
Dione Scratch.
Rolls " "
Jessies 10 sec. per mile
Diana 45 " "
Colleen 45 " "
Dorothea 45 " "
Ayasha 50 " "

One Design Class.—Course: Start Club House Line (W. to E.) Kowloon Rock (S.) Channel Rock (S.) Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 4¼ miles.

CRICKET.

C. R. C. v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the C. R. C. in their League match against Kowloon on Saturday at home.—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), Yew Man Tsun, G. Lee, Un Hew Fan, H. Ching, Choo Man Ping, M. P. Shin, Wag Kwok Kwong, G. Wag, Yew Man Hon and Wei Lee Son.

Prep. Gun 3.10 p.m. Starting Gun 3.15 p.m.

Ailsa Scratch
Bonita " "
Daphne " "
Halcyon: " "
Heyward Hays and Gael Class.
—Course: Start Club House Line (W. to E.) Kowloon Rock (S.) Channel Rock (S.) Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) 4¼ miles. Prep. Gun 3.25 p.m. Starting Gun 3.30 p.m.

Ursula Scratch.
Dawn " "
Lysbeth " "
Liza " "
Owl " "
Gael 7 sec. per mile.
Joan 7 " "
Thecla 7 " "
Dorothy 20 " "
Asthore 20 " "

Note:—Competitors of each class are requested to keep clear of the line while the Yachts of other classes starting earlier are manoeuvring and on no account are Yachts to come inshore past a line to be marked by a Sampan flying a red flag. A first and second prize will be provided for each class of the Racing Yachts. Sampan Yulding.—Confined to Yacht boys, under the direction of Mr. A. King.

R.H.Y.C. 4 oars (scratch crews). Dinghy Race.—Confined to yacht boys, under the direction of Mr. A. King. A band will play selections and tea will be served on the lawn during the afternoon. The attendance of members and friends is requested from 3 p.m. onwards.

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DUNERA 13th Nov. due Bombay about 29th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

JAPAN 24th Oct. 1 p.m. due Calcutta about 15th Nov.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.

GREGORY A.	leave Hongkong about 23rd Oct. at 6 a.m.	Due Kobe about 31st October.
DUNERA	26th Oct. at 10 a.m.	for Shanghai & W.wei.

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Empress of Japan Jan. 23 Jan. 27

Empress of Asia Jan. 22 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan Feb. 23 Mar. 17

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 29

*Monteagle Mar. 22 Apr. 15

Empress of Asia Apr. 8 Apr. 26

Empress of Japan Apr. 21 May 13

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

*Monteagle May 29 June 22

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Empress of Japan June 16 July 7

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

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Empress of Japan Gold 10/0 10/0 10/0

Empress of Asia Gold 10/0 10/0 10/0

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SHIPPING NEWS.

DIVIDING GERMAN TONNAGE.

Great Britain, France and Italy
have divided among themselves
the eighteen German ships now
at Hamburg. It is understood
this action is taken pending the
ratification of the Treaty by the
United States Senate.

WHITE MEN TO WORK

PEARL FISHERIES.

The Commonwealth Pearl
Fisheries has been registered in
London with a capital of £6,000,
for the working of a thousand
miles of the coast of North-west
Australia. Only whites will be
employed and they will be re-
cruited from former bluejackets
and returned soldiers.

EXTENDING YOKOHAMA

HARBOUR.

The municipal authorities of
Yokohama have drafted a plan
for the extension of the harbour. It
is stated that outside the limits
of the present breakwater a large
harbour is to be constructed from
Yomoku Nose toward the
mouth of the Tsurumi River. The
harbour within the existing
breakwater will then be
known as the inner har-
bour, and that between it and
the new breakwater as the outer
harbour. The measurements given
for the inner harbour are 1,500
tsubo (1 tsubo=4 sq. yards) in
area, and the outer harbour will
have an area of 4,000,000 tsubo.
The report further states that
the total cost of the proposed con-
struction is estimated at Yen
17,500,000.

EXPOSING DANGER CARGO.

In its leading article the latest
Shipping and Engineering draws
attention to the danger of expos-
ing wooden oil barrels to the rays
of the sun, and, in connection with
the fire which occurred at the
International Dock Shanghai on
October 5, suggests that had the
barrels of oil which caught fire
been sheltered, the possibility of
their igniting would have been
greatly minimised. In surmising
that a large fire might have
possibly occurred at this time, the
want of a larger floating fire staff
is imperative, says the article, and
in the case of an exceptionally
large fire taking place aloft in
the harbour, the want of a larger
fire service would then appear in
stronger light than is now the
case. Other interesting articles
are—"Mineral Enterprise in
China," "Aero Engines," "Ameri-
can Activities at French Ports,"
and several columns of shipping
and engineering notes completing
the issue.

SHIPBUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

IN INDIA.

The interesting announcement
is made from Calcutta that an
extensive plot of land on the
banks of the Hoogly, a few miles
downstream from the city, has
been acquired by a British firm
for the erection of a shipbuilding
yard on a large scale. A syndicate,
it is added, has been formed in
England with a capital of £300,-
000,000 for utilising the iron and
steel products of India. The
principal work of the company is
to be shipbuilding and repairs,
but it will at the same time take
in other industries. If this re-
port is well-founded—and it has
long been thought that such
operations were probable—there
will be revived on the Hoogly an
industry which was extensive in
the days of the John Company,
but which languished on the in-
roduction of steel ships, there
not being in those days, of course,
any steel producing firm in India.The enterprise of Messrs Tata
and Company have altered this
state of affairs and industrial
conditions at Home will be an
added incentive to shipbuilding
in India. Towards the end of
the war the Home authorities
sent out an expert to investigate
the Hoogly facilities for ship con-
struction, but the matter does
not seem to have been pro-
secuted after the conclusion of
hostilities. In former days
wooden vessels were constructed
below Calcutta and these engaged
in both coastal and international
trade. On one occasion, we
believe, a man-of-war was con-
structed. At the present time
large river vessels for inter-
provincial trade launches are
built on the Hoogly where also
have been constructed many of
the vessels used in Mesopotamia.With a good supply of materials,
shipyard facilities and a plentiful
supply of labour the prospects are
good for building on an extensive
scale. Within recent months
ocean-going vessels have been
constructed at Rangoon while
the war has largely stimulated
the building which has for
years been carried on on the
West Coast. The building of
large vessels at various points in
India seems to be on the eve of
important developments and an
aid to this will be the new port
facilities which are proposed for
the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Times of Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	23rd Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	23rd Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	25th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	28th Oct. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tain (two
weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze,
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BAYKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok & a
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Oct. 22, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tibodas	Japan	in port	23rd Oct.	Java
Tjikini	Java	26th Oct.	2nd Nov.	Shanghai
Tjimanok	Java	24th Oct.	6th Nov.	Java
Tjiliwong	Java	31st Oct.	7th Nov.	Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Nov.
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANCK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

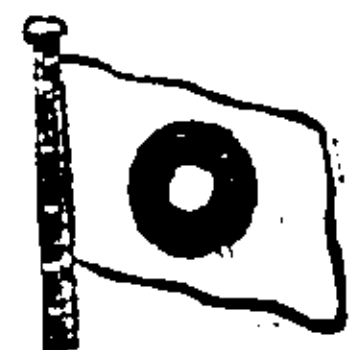
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 149 & 153.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM" ... About Oct. 23, "ELKTON" ... About Nov. 19.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... Nov. 19, "WESTERN KNIGHT" ... Dec. 7.

"WHEATLAND" ... Nov. 11, "ELDRIDGE" ... Dec. 10.

"ENDICOTT" ... Nov. 17, "EDMORE" ... Dec. 24.

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"WEST HARTLAND" ... About November 10th.

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"NISHIMARU" ... December 11th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS APPLY TO

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SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE
"GRACE DOLLAR" ... 1st half Dec.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... 28th November.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 10th December.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S. B.B.

"STANLEY DOLLAR" ... 25th October.
"WEST HARTS" ... 7th November.
"WEST HEPBURN" ... 28th November.
"WEST IRA" ... 30th November.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.
about end November.

S.S. PERSIA. S.S. AFRICA.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Calcutta Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"Eurymedon" ... via Panama ... 30th Oct.
"Eurylochus" ... via Panama ... 20th Nov.
"City of Newcastle" ... via Suez ... 10th Nov.
"Knight Templar" ... via Panama ... 22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal on or about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SHIPPING.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila, and Kobe.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

FOR SEATTLE

"WEST ISLIP" ... November Sailing.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"WEST CACTUS" ... First Half Nov.

"WEST CAJOOT" ... Second Half Nov.

Through rates quoted and through B.L.'s issued to all points in U.S. and Canada.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 11th Nov., at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

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Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th October, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

THE Steamship

"STANLEY DOLLAR"

having arrived from San Francisco, B. C., via ports, on Oct. 20, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, until Friday Oct. 24, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. October 24, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after Oct. 27, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"CITY OF FLORENCE."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd October will be subject to rent.

All claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th October, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"MINERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th Oct., 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined 16th October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct, ober 1919.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND
DOCK NO. 1	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 2	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 3	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 4	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 5	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 6	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 7	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 8	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 9	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
DOCK NO. 10	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

INDEX TO PROSPERITY.

JEWELLERY'S USEFUL AID.

Affluence means a brisk trade in gems, not entirely because of pride in personal adornment, but partly because they are non-depreciating property in a very condensed form. How the war affected this trade is told by a reviewer in *Nature* (London), in a notice of a chapter by George F. Kunz, the New York gem expert, in *Mineral Industry*, an annual publication. Writes this reviewer:—

"The jewellery trade acts as a very sensitive barometer indicative of the general state of trade in a country. The unpreparedness of the Allied nations for war, and especially of our own country [Great Britain], had led to the placing of immense orders for munitions in the United States, and the consequent keen demand for labour brought sudden affluence to certain classes in the community. The result was that that imports of precious stones in 1916 reached unprecedented heights. By the following year the industrial position had become stabilised, and the imports stood at a figure just under forty-one million dollars—which was about that of the more prosperous years immediately preceding the war. It must, however, not be forgotten that prices had risen very considerably.

"Thus Dr. Kunz tells us that in Great Britain the cost of cut diamonds had advanced between thirty and forty per cent, the increase being about equally divided between the rise in wages and the advance in the charge for the rough stones. Many have remarked as a curious and unsatisfactory state of affairs that in the days before the war, whereas practically all the rough stones in the world passed through London, very few, indeed, of them were cut in England. A century ago things were different; then London vied with Amsterdam, but for some reason or other—possibly the want of a fostering hand—the industry pined and withered and a few years ago had all but passed away.

"Efforts are now being made to restore the industry, and a very promising scheme, which has had the practical support of the powerful De Beers Company, is working at Brighton for enabling men partially disabled in the war to be trained in the craft of cutting gem-stones, and especially diamonds. Of what in the trade are known as fancy stones, the most popular during the year under review appear to have been sapphire and emerald. Ruby still remains under a cloud, probably owing to the competition of the synthetic product. The Burmese jade, which is worked by Chinese and Japanese artificers, has been in considerable demand. Gem-stones, on account of their hardness, find a use in industry. The diamond drill is a familiar instance, but it may not be so well known that some electric motors have jeweled bearings: one factory in the United States used for that purpose no less than a ton of sapphire material. Among the new occurrences of gem stones referred to by Dr. Kunz may be mentioned opal with an emerald green to apple green play of colour, from Hosaka, Japan, black opal from Stuart's Range Field, South Australia; and chrysoberite from Law La Hache, British Columbia which has been found in tencarat stones."

AMERICAN INVASION OF EUROPE.

Paris.—It is officially announced that, as all objections to granting passports from America for pleasure travel to Europe have been overcome, a great influx of Americans may be expected in France. M. Famechon, Director of the National Touring Office, expresses considerable doubt as to whether it will be possible to provide sufficient hotel accommodation near the battle areas. A bill granting a credit of 30,000,000 francs to help towards the construction of hotels was laid before the Chamber some time ago, but has not yet been voted.

CHINESE IN LONDON.

MURDER STORY.

Djiang Djin Sung, the Chinese labourer, of Birmingham, who has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder a compatriot, was at West London Police Court recently charged with the murder of another Chinaman at Warley Park, Birmingham.

Zee Ming Wu, the murdered man, was found dead in a spinney in Warley Park. A heavy log of wood was lying across his face, and the body was mutilated.

Mr. Travers Humphreys prosecuting, said Zee Ming Wu was a careful man, and had £240 in the Post Office Savings Bank.

On June 24 the prisoner presented at the Blythe-road (West Kensington) Post Office, the deceased's Savings Bank book, and asked to withdraw the whole of the £240. He was given the usual withdrawal form, and the clerk then noticed that the signature in the book differed from that on the form.

He was questioned and detained, said Mr. Humphreys, but was allowed to go away on the pretext that he wanted dinner. He never returned.

From Birmingham the prisoner had written letters and postcards concerning the murder to a friend. In one he said:—

Zee Ming Wu is buried. He has had no revenge yet. I think the police are careless. In other letter he said:—

After all, the real offender has been caught. I am not the one. One could not murder Zee Ming Wu for nothing, and if the bank book was taken to London that must have been the object.

The allusion to "the real offender," explained counsel referred to the fact that a Chinaman was arrested on the charge but was discharged by the magistrates, who did not think there was sufficient evidence on which to commit.

After his arrest on the charge of attempted murder the prisoner made different statements in respect of the present charge. In one of them he said:—

Me take book to bank, but me no tell Wu. The book was given me by Zig, who is a very clever business man. He said, "You go to London and get the money and me wait here."

Later, said counsel, he made the following statement:—

Four Chinamen, including Li Ting Jig and Zee Ming Wu, met me. Zig asked me to pinch a hammer, and I went back to the works and pinched a hammer. I gave the hammer to Jig. We all took the hammer to the park, and we went to the lonely spot. It was about seven o'clock. Jig told me that the killed man's father and mother had cheated him out of money in the police court in China, and he said he was going to kill him (Wu.)

Jig said to Wu, "Look, there's a rabbit," and Wu looked round and Jig hit him on the head with a hammer. He gave him "One, two, three" taps with the hammer. I took the bank book from the lining of the killed man. Jig told me he carried his money there.

I carried the dead man to a tree. I picked up the hammer and came away with Jig. He told me to go to London the next day and get the money.

Mr. Humphreys added that there was no proof of complicity on the part of any other Chinaman, and that Jig would be called as witness for the prosecution. Prisoner was remanded.

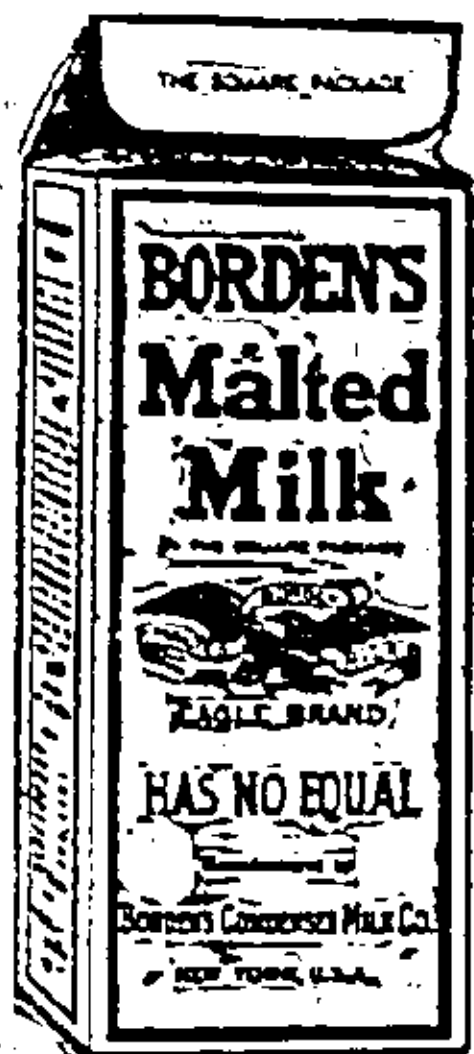
"THE BRAVEST VILLAGE."

A memorial, presented to the Kentish village of Knowlton for having sent a larger proportion of its inhabitants to the Colours than any other village, was unveiled on the Knowlton estate by Earl Stanhope. The monument records the fact that thirteen of the thirty-nine residents voluntarily served during the war. Earl Stanhope remarked that Lord Birkenhead, when Attorney-General, had awarded the prize for the bravest village to the small community of Knowlton, and that memorial would stand for many years as a record of their splendid patriotism.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE



GRAND PRIZE

HIGHEST AWARD
PANAMA EXPOSITION

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

CONNELL BROS CO.

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES SECTION.

Entries for the Railway Cup (Ladies single handicap at Fanning) will close on Monday the 10th November 1919. Entry Lists will be found at Fanning and Happy Valley.

A. MAITLAND,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 25th Oct, 1919

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Selection of Cashmere and Tweed Suit Lengths, Superior Overcoatings etc.

High Grade Flannel Shirtings (suitable for shirts & Pyjamas)

Also

A Quantity of Scarves (assorted colours), Woollen Socks, Brown & Black Socks, Atkinson Eau de Cologne, Atkinson Eau de Cologne Soap etc.

And

One Lot of Superior Travelling Rugs

On view from Friday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 24th, October 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 143 Connaught Road, West (for account of the concerned) 1330 cases Groundnut Oil

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. D. Keigwin Esq., to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 29th Oct. 1919.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 5 Humphreys Building, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Chesterfield couch and arm-chairs, lady's blackwood desk and flower stands, teak writing table and bookcase, teak card tables, brass fender, Japanese screen, brass electric standard lamp and table fan, curtains, carpet, rugs etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table and marocco covered chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak ice chests, dinner service, teak flower stands, side tables, cooking utensils, rattan ware etc. etc.

also

1 Small Steel Safe by Herrning-Hall Marvin Co.

1 Victrola with Records

On view from Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

and

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "RHEBUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 23rd October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October 1919.

THEATRE ROYAL

SIX NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing

Saturday October 25th at 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR WARWICK

presents the

New Revusical-Comedy Company

in New "Editions"

of

VANITY FAIR

New Frocking, Staging, and Repertoire

Superb Singing

Distinctive Dancing

Capital Comedy

Prices as usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of the Liverpool and London & Globe Insurance Company Limited will on and after the 27th instant be transferred to St. George's Buildings (Second floor) Chater Road Hongkong.

Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 451

RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,

Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong 21st October, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. F. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

Members are reminded of the Half Yearly Meeting called for on Saturday the 1st November at 12.30 p.m. at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, Chater Road.

By Order.

G. W. GEGG,

Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1919.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS
PUBLIC AUCTION
THE VERY
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE

Situate at

KOWLOON POINT

TSIMTSATSUI

WITH LARGE FRONTAGE

ON KIMBERLEY ROAD

KOWLOON

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE

DEVELOPMENT

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY

The 30th day of October, 1919

at 12 o'clock Noon

by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT

at his Auction Rooms in

Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 1154.

The Property is situate in a very desirable position ready for immediate building purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from, MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong

The Vendors' Solicitors

Or From

Mr. Geo. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Opening Cruise of the above Club will take place on Saturday, 25th instant at the Club House, North Point.

The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 3 p.m. onwards.

B. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1919.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co. Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 5th day of November, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of October, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st October 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Ck. Bank Branch: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME
Precaution is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.
\$1 to start.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

CASHIERED GENERALS.

A NOVEL UNION.

Rome, September 3.—Something novel in the way of leagues or unions has come to birth during the last few days. The League of Cashiered Officers, or "torpedoed" officers, as it literally is (*Fascia ufficiali silurati*), has recently been constituted under the presidency of Lieut.-General Carpi. The League has its office in Rome, and possesses nearly thirty branches in Italy. Among its members there are about 1,000 with rank not inferior to that of Lieut.-colonel. No fewer than fifteen are ex-commanders of Army Corps. In addition, there are numerous generals of divisions and brigadier-generals.

This somewhat curious association may be said to be one of the side issues of the Caporetto report, which wrought such havoc amongst the "high commands." The object of the League is to secure justice for higher rank officers whom the League holds to have been unjustly "torpedoed." To the inevitable inquiring journalist—General Carpi, the President, was not loth to express the views of the new association.

"The League," he declared, "is made up of serious men, true patriots, and is not a mere group of the disbanded. We mean to maintain an attitude of perfect correctness, and to lay our demands collectively before the proper authorities. We are presenting a memorial to the Prime Minister, fully supported with all documentary evidence, with a view to obtaining a revision of some at least of the many unjust sentences passed on highly placed and competent officers. After the revelations of the Caporetto report, we think it is time that a re-examination of many cases should be made. If we do not succeed in gaining our end through our petition we shall have recourse to every means, not the least among which will be the Press. This is now liberated from the censorship, and will be able to let the whole country know the extent of the injustices done to us."

It may well be that the Union has some just grounds for its existence and complaints, but perhaps its title, "League of Torpedoed Officers," though effective enough from the literary point of view, lacks something on the practical side.

BROWNLOW

MUSTARD & CO.

STERILIZE

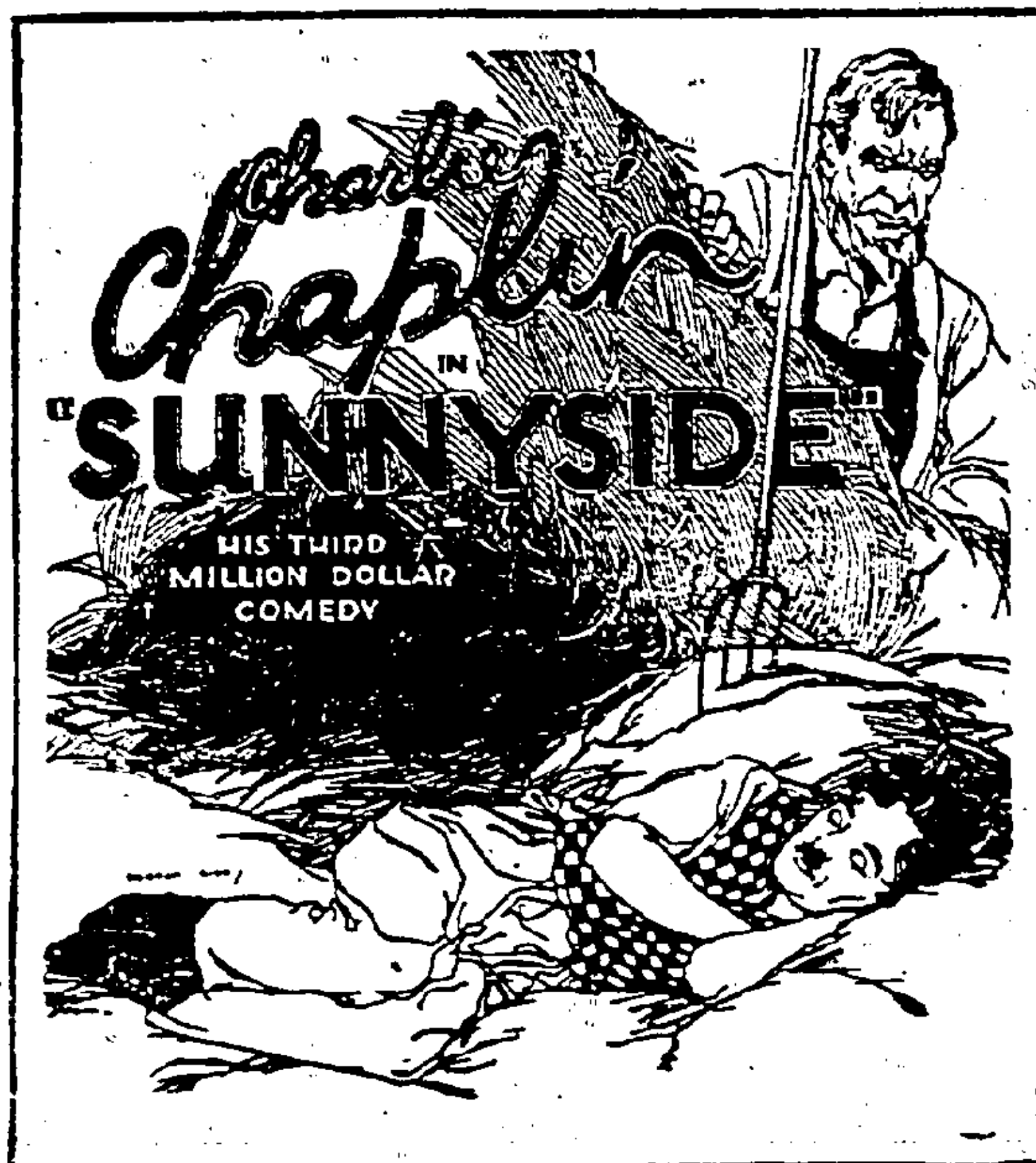


WATER

FILTERS

TEL NO. 1186

THE VICTORIA TO-NIGHT



Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00 & 70 Cents.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

Reduced Prices
from October
15th.
Take
ADVANTAGE
of the
EXCHANGE
and re-tyre
with

FISK.
Covers.

Size	Non-Skid	Plain	Tubes
28" x 3"	\$18.50		\$4.75
30" x 3"	19.00		5.00
30" x 3 1/2"	23.00	\$21.50	5.25
32" x 3 1/2"	26.50	25.00	5.50
31" x 4"	36.00	34.50	6.00
32" x 4"	38.00	36.50	6.50
33" x 4"	39.00	37.50	7.00
34" x 4"	40.00	38.50	7.50

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

Garage No 7 Russell St.

Phone 659.

VESSELS LOADING. EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Delagoa M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 25
Nikko M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 25
Stanley D. R.S.	Oct. 25
West Islip S. & D.	Oct. 27
Iconium A.L.	Oct. 29
Shinyo M. T.K.K.	Oct. 29
Celebes M. O.S.K.	Oct. 30
E. of Russia C.P.O.S.	Oct. 30
Eurymedon B.L.	Oct. 30
Torooka M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 30
Kaga M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 31
Khiva P. & O.	Nov. 1
Suwa M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 1
St. Albans E. & A.	Nov. 2
Colombia P.M.S.	Nov. 4
Nanking C.M.S.	Nov. 4
Seiyu M. T.K.K.	Nov. 5
E. of Japan C.P.O.S.	Nov. 5
Seattle Spirit A.L.	Nov. 10
Hartland A.L.	Nov. 10
Van Waerwyck J.C.J.L.	Nov. 11
Wheatland A.L.	Nov. 11
Africa M. O.S.K.	Nov. 13
Persia M. T.K.K.	Nov. 14
Yokohama M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 14
Waban A.L.	Nov. 15
Endicott A.L.	Nov. 17
Aki M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 19
Elkton A.L.	Nov. 19
Eurylochus B.L.	Nov. 20
China C.M.	Nov. 23
Kashima M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 23
Korea M. T.K.K.	Nov. 26
E. of Asia C.P.O.S.	Nov. 27
Siberia M. T.K.K.	Nov. 28
Melville D. R.D.C.	Nov. 28
C. of Newcastle B.L.	Nov. 30
Nishmaha A.L.	Nov. 30
West Ira R.D.C.	Nov. 30
Seattle M. O.S.K.	Nov. 30
Tokiwa M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 30
Alps M. O.S.K.	Nov. 30
West Cactus S. & D.	1st half Nov.
West Cajoot S. & D.	2nd half Nov.
Venezuela P.M.S.	Dec. 2
Nippon M. T.K.K.	Dec. 6
W. knight A.L.	Dec. 7
Eldridge A.L.	Dec. 10
Harold D. R.D.C.	Dec. 10
Oloekson A.L.	Dec. 11
Montague A.L.	Dec. 15
Tenyo M. T.K.K.	Dec. 18

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Haitan D.L.Co.	Oct. 22
Indus M. O.S.K.	Oct. 22
Kueichow B. & S.	Oct. 22
Tibodas J.C.J.L.	Oct. 23
Gregory A. P. & O.	Oct. 23
Sos u. M. O.S.K.	Oct. 23
Sunning B. & S.	Oct. 23
Taming B. & S.	Oct. 23
Chinhua B. & S.	Oct. 23
Fooksang J. M. Co.	Oct. 23
Yuensang J. M. Co.	Oct. 24
Quinnaburg D.L.Co.	Oct. 24
Japan P. & O.	Oct. 24
Hinsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 25
Yingchow B. & S.	Oct. 25
Wosang J. M. Co.	Oct. 25
Dunera P. & O.	Oct. 26
Tosan M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 27
Kamsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 28
Tungshing J. M. Co.	Oct. 28
Haihong B.L.Co.	Oct. 28
Liangchow B. & S.	Oct. 28
Chipshing J. M. Co.	Oct. 28
Tama M. N.Y.K.	Oct. 30
Loongsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 31
Tenshin M. N.Y.K.	E. of Oct.
Konagawa M. N.Y.K.	E. of Oct.
Shisen M. O.S.K.	Nov. 1
Tjikini J.C.J.L.	Nov. 2
Tjimanoeck J.C.J.L.	Nov. 6
Tjiliwong J.C.J.L.	Nov. 7
Tango M. N.Y.K.	Nov. 22
Saigon M. O.S.K.	B. of Nov.
Yamagata M. N.Y.K.	B. of Nov.
Madras M. O.S.K.	M. of Nov.
Nikko M. N.Y.K.	Dec. 20

TIDE TABLE.

30th to 26th October, 1919.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Oct. 30	10.15	4.15	Nov. 5	10.15	4.15
Oct. 31	10.15	4.15	Nov. 6	10.15	4.15
Nov. 1	10.15	4.15	Nov. 7	10.15	4.15
Nov. 2	10.15	4.15	Nov. 8	10.15	4.15
Nov. 3	10.15	4.15	Nov. 9	10.15	4.15
Nov. 4	10.15	4.15	Nov. 10	10.15	4.15
Nov. 5	10.15	4.15	Nov. 11	10.15	4.15
Nov. 6	10.15	4.15	Nov. 12	10.15	4.15
Nov. 7	10.15	4.15	Nov. 13	10.15	4.15
Nov. 8	10.15	4.15	Nov. 14	10.15	4.15
Nov. 9	10.15	4.15	Nov. 15	10.15	4.15
Nov. 10	10.15	4.15	Nov. 16	10.15	4.15
Nov. 11	10.15	4.15	Nov. 17	10.15	4.15
Nov. 12	10.15	4.15	Nov. 18	10.15	4.15
Nov. 13	10.15	4.15	Nov. 19	10.15	4.15
Nov. 14	10.15	4.15	Nov. 20	10.15	4.15
Nov. 15	10.15	4.15	Nov. 21	10.15	4.15
Nov. 16	10.15	4.15	Nov. 22	10.15	4.15
Nov. 17	10.15	4.15	Nov. 23	10.15	4.15
Nov. 18	10.15	4.15	Nov. 24	10.15	4.15
Nov. 19	10.15	4.15	Nov. 25	10.15	4.15
Nov. 20	10.15	4.15	Nov. 26	10.15	4.15

m morning a afternoon.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:
Nagase, from Osaka.
Robert Carter, St. Georges Hotel, from Kobe.
Cheechiang Hoshun, West Street, from Shanghai.
Fukuwayu, from Kobe.
Onlec, from Kobe.
Townsend, from Kobe.
Chong Wa Tea Club, from Amoy.
Wongfongyic, Taionchan Hotel, from Chefoo.
265, from Shanghai.
Poon Taryin, Asia Hotel, from Shanghai.
Yungshingtuck, from Shanghai.
Kaibing, from Amoy.
Hengsoonseng, from Kobe.
Bosenghang, from Taipeh.
Sinkongkob, from Kobe.
Changyu, from Tientsin.
Yikehechan, from Shanghai.
T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 17, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:
Allitradca, from London.
Duab, fr m Pati.
Fannin, Astor House Hotel, from Hextable.
Birji, from Bataiva.
Produce, from Saigon.
Wasee, from Surat.
Wilson, from London P. O.
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

REPORTED BIG COLLIERY DEAL.
According to a message from Cardiff, a report is in circulation that Mr. D. R. Llewellyn and his partners, who have recently carried out extensive colliery deals, are on the point of concluding the purchase of further important South Wales colliery properties at a price of about five millions sterling. Consolidated Cambrian, Ltd., and the Ocean Coal Company are believed to be the undertakings in question.

CHINESE BANK MOOTED FOR MANILA.
A score or more of prominent Chinese bankers and merchants of Manila are, says the Manila Bulletin, seriously thinking of establishing a commercial and industrial bank, to be financed and managed exclusively by educated Chinese of the rising generation. It is understood in Chinese circles that the purpose of this institution will be to assist Chinese merchants now engaged in overseas trade and at the same time help those Chinese business men who are interested in the development of the local industries. There is sufficient Chinese capital in the Philippines to finance such an institution and the officers of the bank could be selected from the rolls of the Chinese chamber of commerce. Many branches of the bank could be very easily established in different parts of the archipelago in view of the fact the Chinese merchants have already established themselves in practically every province in the Philippines. In the event of this plan not being realized then it is thought that the Peking government might be induced to establish an agency of one of the banks that are being managed and controlled by the central Government. Sun Fo, the talented son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is deeply interested in these plans because he is of the opinion that the Philippines are in urgent need of a Chinese bank. Other prominent Chinese residents of Hongkong and Canton are also interested in the movement.

LADIES' BOOTS

THE BOOT of the season that is smart and wears long.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 1967-8.

Branch at Yumall.



MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchurian Line's CITY OF NEWCASTLE is due to arrive here about 10th November.
The N.Y.K. s.s. KAWACHI MARU (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th Sept., and is expected here on the 30th October.
The C.M. s.s. NANKING sailed from San Francisco on October 3rd, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Oct. 31st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 4th Oct., and is expected here on the 12th Nov.
The N.Y.K. s.s. TAMA M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 8th Oct., and is expected here on the 29th Oct.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KOSOKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th Oct., and is expected here on the 7th November.
The Admiral L. s.s. ICONIUM is due to arrive at Hongkong on November 1st, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOSAN M. (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th Oct., and is expected here on the 26th Oct.
The P. & O. s.s. JAPAN left Moji for this port on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant at about noon.

The P. & O. s.s. DUNERA left Singapore for this port on the 19th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 25th instant at about 6 a.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO M. arrived at Manila on Saturday, the 18th instant and sails at 3 p.m. to-day, being due to arrive here on Wednesday, 22nd instant.

The T.K.K. s.s. SEIYO MARU sailed from Moji on the 18th and will arrive at this port on the 23rd instant.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Shanghai on 19th Oct. 7 p.m. left there 20th Oct. 4 p.m. and is due at Manila on 23rd Oct. 8 a.m.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Shanghai on 20th Oct. left there 21st Oct. and is due Hongkong on 24th Oct.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SUWA M. (American Line) left Manila for this port on the 20th Oct., and is expected here on the 22nd Oct.

The N.Y.K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 20th Oct. and is expected here on the 24th Oct.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
10 "	\$0.50% pm.
5 "	\$20% pm.
C. coins	2% pm.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	4/5 3/4
30 d/s	4/5 15/16
60 d/s	4/6 1/16
4 m/s	4/6 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	190 3/4
T/T Japan	186
T/T India	232
Demand, India	232
T/T San Francisco	93 3/4
T/T New York	239 1/2
T/T Java	8 10
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	8 10
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/7 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	4/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	4/7 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4/7 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	95 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	8 3/4
6 m/s. France	8 1/2
Demand, Germany	93 3/4
Demand, New York	232
T/T Bombay	222
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	222
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	195 1/2
Demand, Singapore	190 3/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	4 45 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	31.80
Bar Silver, per oz	64 3/4
forward	63 3/4

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on October 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	ft. Gr. Above	ft. Gr. Below
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
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City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10
City	216.10	216.10

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	Millions	Decimals
City	216.10	216.10
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City	216.10	216.10
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

System	Millions	Decimals
City	216.10	216.10
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts during the month of September.

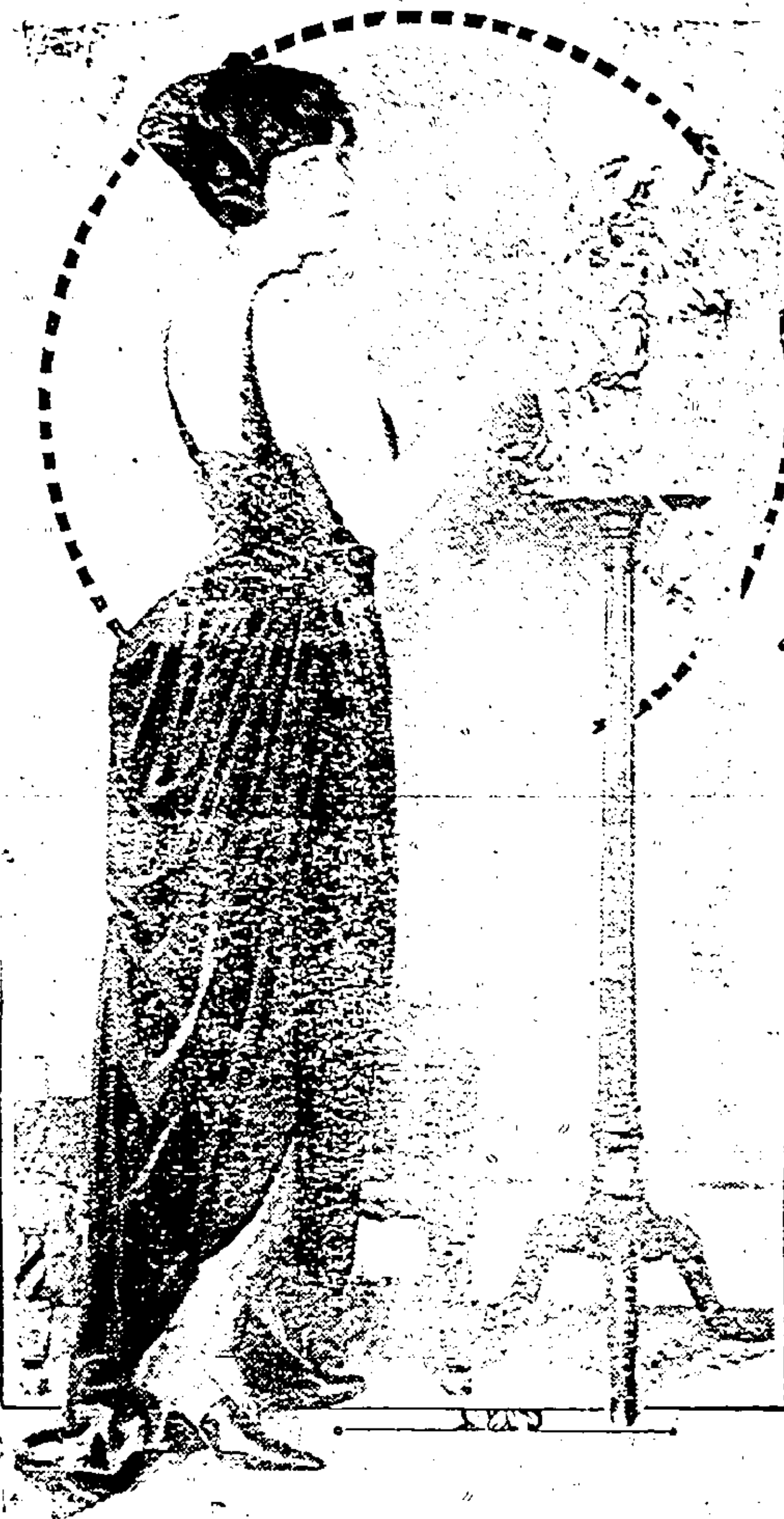
PROMPT SERVICE.



HER PAGE



A NEW EVENING GOWN.



This charming gown is of Black Chiffon. Velvet draped continuously over a petticoat of Silver Lace. The cascade is extended into a hip poke which, in turn, forms a point in the back and incidentally, makes an excuse for a bustle draping.

New Gowns From Paris.

As the autumn fashion season progresses it becomes more evident that laces of all descriptions, Chantilly and finer laces particularly, are coming into their own again. Renee has voted for laces, and Mme. Renee's words have been almost law in Paris for the last year. She also has voted for panniers.

Although Mme. Renee my stub her toe in making evening dresses too extreme, she picks herself up easily on afternoon frocks, for they have just enough extended hip line to be new, and not enough to be exaggerated. Mme. Renee also favours skirts shorter than ever, and the American buyers are beginning to see that they no longer can resist them. They give the season for not having wanted them before that American women do not have the slender ankles of the Parisienne, therefore they do well to hide them.

A new effective trimming introduced by Renee shows little squares taking the place of embroidery, or discs of velvet pasted upon the skirt in a border. Renee also uses narrow strips of patent leather pasted upon blue serge, which gives the effect of jet embroidery.

Drecolli, another Paris house, is showing quantities of beautiful laces. Although laces are favoured everywhere, there are no heavy Venetian or Irish laces to be seen.

The dressmaking industry, like all other, French industries, is accepting no outside influence and no imported fabrics. Chantilly laces in their various imitations and all fine thread laces are favoured. Many of Drecolli's lace skirts are worn over shorter foundations and often over chiffon culottes.

Evening dresses being shown in the autumn fashion displays continue to be as in the matter of covering as scant in the matter of

covering as a bathing suit. They can best be described as the proverbial string of beads and a smile. In this case, as beads depend on strings that are not particularly durable, it would not be safe to leave off the smile.

It is significant to note that the Callots are showing three distinct types of dresses. One—Panniers or fat-ended hip dresses which the Callot sisters attempted to launch last spring. Two—Draped models that are made of a single piece fabric, draped around the figure from a point on one shoulder. Three—Straight one-piece dresses, rich in Oriental embroideries all of which would indicate that the Callots are not at all sure French women, will accept without reservation panniers and "fussy" skirts to any great extent.

Bareback dresses are not new to the Callots. They have pushed the "back to nature" styles for many years, and having the support of all Paris, they have decided there is no limit to the idea. The Callots always liked the idea of showing the knee. Therefore, if their skirts are not actually short to knee length, they are split up the front far above the knee.

Jenny also favours the back that nature gave us, and in regard to the front—well, she merely puts her stamp on a piece of net.

Therefore, with the knee length skirt, there is little left of the dress to describe save the belt. What there is left of it, however, is based on an eighteenth century design minus the wires, bones, tightness and stiffness. Extended hip lines are all there, but they do not extend. They merely fall with their own softness.

Cheerit, too, favours the new hip movement, but not exaggerated. All of the fuzzy, woolly

THE MODERN COIFFURE.

GRECIAN INFLUENCE.

Eve, as every artist since her day has known, was gifted by heaven with a glory of abundant hair. It would seem, therefore, that throughout the ages, woman should value that adornment more highly than any other, as a very symbol of femininity.

Woman, however, is not at all of that mind. As we study the various phases through which the coiffure has passed, we note with amazement the pleasure which all the daughters of Eve have taken in twisting their locks from nature's course, thinning them even to the point of having them nearly burned off, about 1905, by artificial waving.

About a year ago appeared the fancy for cutting off what little hair remained, and to this we owe that mode of feminine faces which recalls the youths of ancient Greece. It is to this same fashion of short hair that we owe the mode just now of elaborately ornamented coiffures for evening.

At the present moment much attention is given to these elaborate coiffures, and there are many and widely differing varieties.

The influence of the Orient is less marked than in recent seasons, and many of these coiffures take their inspiration from the folk costumes of France and neighbouring countries. Flowers worn in Spanish fashion, peasant head-dresses, Dutch diadems, and the tulle streamers of Boulogne are high in favour, save with such women as Madame Le Tellier, Mrs. Addison, and Madame Patri, who at evening functions invariably wear the hair softly waved and dressed low, adorned only with its own colour and the sheen that comes from perfect care.

The low, backward sweeping lines of grace are those which the Parisian adopts, and the newest coiffures for evening wear frequently descend to the very level of the eyes.

Among the ornaments favoured by the coiffures of this season are cloth of silver and akrettes or paradise, which are invariably worn standing toward the back never standing straight. Silver bandeaux supporting a motif in brilliant in the middle of the front, are also very smart, and it is noticeable that they are worn, more and more, crossing the forehead just above the level of the eyes.

Some youthful heads are crowned with very narrow bands of blond tulle on which a string of jewels is mounted.

Although of many kinds, these ornaments of the coiffure have one thing in common—all emphasize horizontal rather than vertical lines, a mode which lends effect to the eyes and the oval of the face.

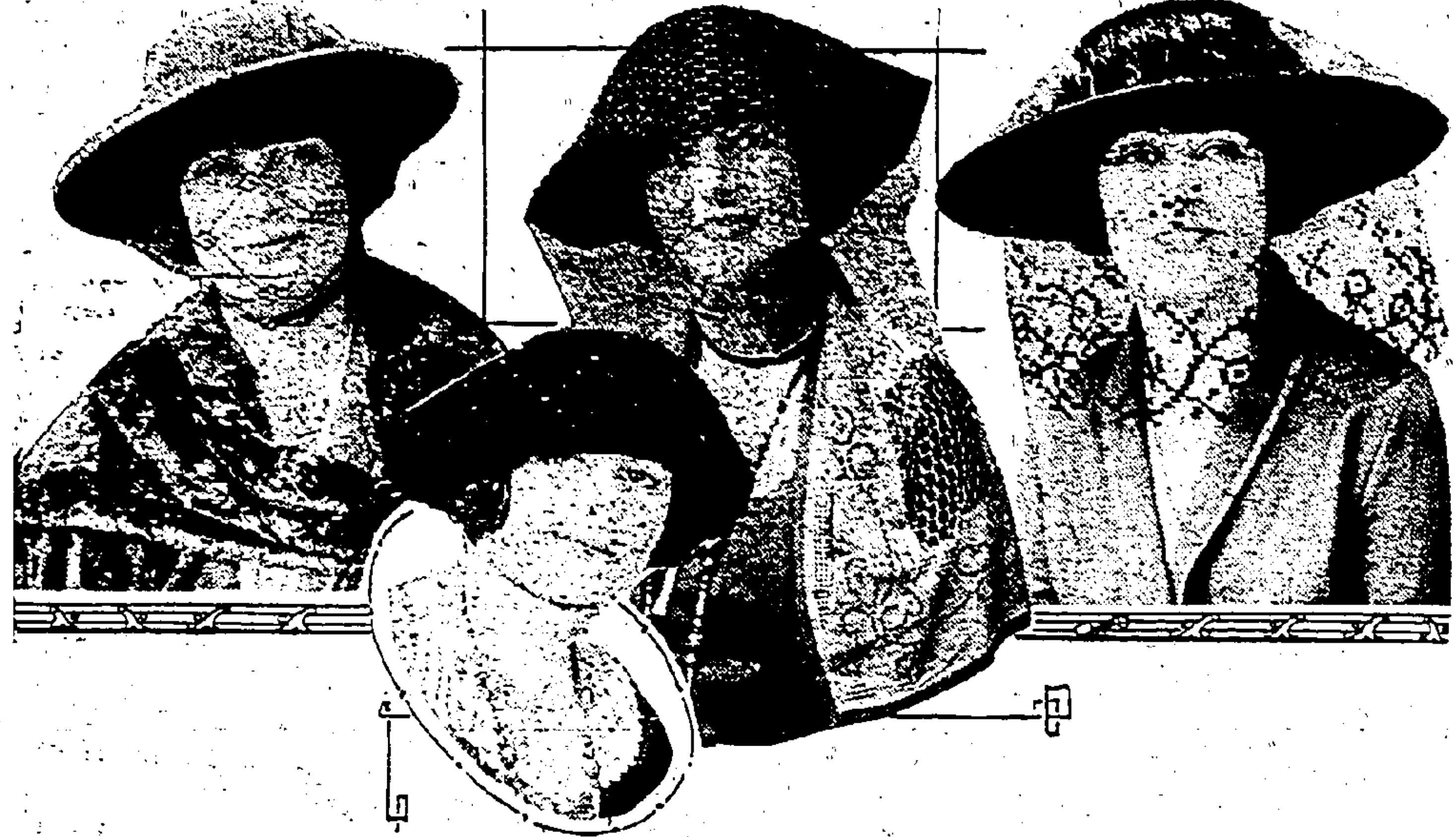
However much disguised it has been, it is unquestionably Greek influence which has prevailed in our costumes during the past seven or eight years. The mode is both rational and beautiful.

materials in big plaids and checks are used.

Brown brick, red, green and every shade that approaches copper are undoubtedly the colours of the season and in so far as trimmings are concerned the chickens have been plucked of their plumage to adorn other birds.

If one can draw on the imagination to find green chickens in Paris, he can find a description of one of Jenny's evening dresses in green tulle with two bands of green chicken feathers running around the waist to hold it out at the hip line. Brown chicken feathers also are shown on brown tulle dresses and brown velvet capes.

While all dresses have now hip draperies, they are moderate, so that the slender lines the French have insisted on would not be lost. The waistline is long and the sleeves short regardless of the time of the day when the dress is worn. There are no blouses with separate skirts.



The veil shown in the centre is quite a novelty. It is over a yard long, and after shielding the face from the autumn breezes it encircles the throat, and then drapes itself gracefully in Cape fashion over the shoulder.

THE CHARM OF BLACK EMBROIDERY.

After the riot of colour which has been displayed in dazle and Futurist designs it is somewhat of a relief here and there to find the simplicity of black. Unadorned by any colour, black embroideries strike a note of individuality and throw up the outlines of a design in an unrivalled manner.

The needlewoman who is working in black, however, must guard against choosing too heavy effects. Also black should never be worked on a white background. Biscuit colour, jade, grey, or china blue may be chosen with beautiful results, but except in special circumstances it is better to avoid stronger shades.

It should be remembered that ornament worked without variety of colour or shading will depend more for its effect on change in stitchery than does other embroidery. Thus it is always well to work in some little fancy background stitches in any open spaces which may occur in the design.

A big pattern of pine branches makes a splendid border or heading for a portiere curtain, while the black effect might be used in some simple stitcheries for easement curtains in the same room. The best way of working the pine needles is with a loosely drawn loop stitch, showing quite a visible space between each thread. This stitch will provide a firm outline for each motif, which is very desirable when the pattern is big and bold. On a smaller piece of work the pines could be worked in straight outline, but this gives a more feathery effect. The cones and branches may be worked in solid stitch to bring out strongly the characteristics of the design.

The placing of a border on a curtain should always be a matter for careful consideration. It should either be well clear of the bottom hem or about a quarter of the length away from the top, so that it may show free from the folds of the fulness below the pole. A deep hem, stitched with a drawn-thread border in black wool makes an effective border for such a design. Crewel wool should be used for the work.

CROSSING THE LINE.

It is a pity that fashionable modistes cannot leave a pretty fashion at the point when it is still pretty and has not crossed the border-line to the "semi-ridiculous." For trimming on gossamer-like evening frocks can give a really beautiful effect, but to ally long, straggling fur or the gossamer variety to chiffon or georgette is both unforgivable and unnecessary.

AUTUMN VEILINGS.

JOTTINGS.

PANTALOONS OR BUSTLES?

The powers that be in the fashion world are certainly out to scare us this season. We hear muffled threats of crinolines, even early Victorian pantaloons have been mentioned, and in an exclusive shop I have seen a frock in which the effort to produce more width at the hips has resulted not in panniers but something which strongly reminds one of those horrible basques of the early eighties. It seems there are some people who will wear anything they are told to, but I hope their numbers are too few to matter.

SQUARE PLATES.

In their endeavour to introduce more novelty into table china the designers have produced a number of patterns of dinner and dessert services, equipped with square instead of round plates, the dishes being oblong instead of oval. These make a welcome change after the eternal round.

SUBDUING THE FRINGE.

The fringe fashion has proved more tenacious of life than the ostrich feather vogue, and still appears on many of the gowns evolved by the high priestesses of fashion. An autumn gown seen

in the salon of an ultra smart modiste had the skirt completely covered with fringe, kept within bounds by three narrow bands of skunk, thus avoiding the suggestion of untidiness fringe always gives.

"CHOKERS" AGAIN.

There is a movement on foot to revert in the coming season to the extremely high-necked collar. The convertible collar, which was high or low at will, artfully paved the way, but those of us who have revelled in throat freedom for the last few years will want a lot of persuasion before we adopt "chokers" again.

THE MOTOR CAR COLOUR ORGY.

The release of petrol is rapidly turning London into a city of colour, for its taxis and motor-cars seem to be vying with each other in jazz arrangements. Walking from Charing Cross to Chancery-lane are seen vehicles in bright purple, mauve, Joffe blue, royal blue, orange, pale yellow, French grey, pea green, emerald green, olive and bottle green, yellow and black stripes, and green and black stripes. Reds seemed quite unpopular, among taxis and private cars, but scarlet buses and Royal Mail vans supply this lacking colour.

MAN'S WAY—AND WOMAN'S.

Individualism blossoms out in pencil sharpening. A man cuts a pencil with a tapering, willow point, pares carefully round the wood, scrapes and scrapes till all is beautiful. Femininity is quicker. A woman makes half a dozen good slashes, polishes a stubby end, and is writing away before the man has got half-way through the sharpening process.

BOUND TO HAPPEN.

Sooner or later most women succumb to the stockinet dress. For a time they resist the temptation to buy one of these graceful gowns. Then sheepishly they explain it was, after all, an economy, as they wear so well.

THE NEW HAT ANGLE.

In consequence of high hair-dressing, it is rumoured there will be no more squash or pull-on hats. On the contrary, millinery will be worn on top of the great hair erections after the style of Duchess of Devonshire hats in old pictures. When you get over the first shock you begin to think, after all, this is interesting if exciting news. Were ever hair-dressing or hats so fascinating as those of that time?

THE PERFECT FIGURE.



This is the proper way to take breathing exercises. Stand before an open window, and wear loose clothing.

Miss Martha Throop, who has a perfect type of figure which she claims is the result of correct exercises, writes as follows:—

On proper breathing depends all the first steps toward beauty and strength.

Take breathing exercises for fifteen minutes every morning until you have established the habit of correct breathing.

Fifteen minutes on any one physical exercise is enough. Don't over do it.

Do your breathing exercises in the open air or at an open window.

Don't wear any clothing that will restrict you.

Hold your arms in the position shown in the picture. You will notice the shoulders are raised. Always lift your shoulders before you start to inhale. Lift your shoulders, then fill your lungs with air. Then exhale quickly and repeat.

This sort of thing develops the arms and shoulders as well as developing the chest.

NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 mins.

10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.

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